

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

"Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

With which is incorporated The

VOL. XXXIII. No. 4367. 號十三月六年七十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1877.

日十二月五年丑丁

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane,
Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30,
Cornhill. GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate
Circus. R. C. BATES, HENDY & Co.,
4, Old Jewry. E. O. SAMUEL DRAGON &
Co., 160 & 162, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau
Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW
ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Mel-
bourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports
generally.—BRAM & BLACK, San Fran-
cisco.

CHINA.—SWANSON, GUNDEL & CAMPBELL,
Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.,
Fookshoo, HENDER & Co., Shanghai.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY
& WALSH, Manila, C. HARRISON & Co.,
Macao, L. A. DA GRAGA.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK- ING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND, 500,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—H. HOFFMANN, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—F. D. SASSOON, Esq.
E. R. BRILLIANT, Esq. WILHELM REINHOLD,
W. H. FORBES, Esq. Esq.
Hon. W. K. KIEWICK. ED. TOBIN, Esq.
A. MOLYNEUX, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, .. THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
Manager.
Shanghai, .. EVERETT CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County
Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate
of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily
balances.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities,
and every description of Banking and
Exchange business transacted.
Drafts, granted on London, and the
chief Commercial places in Europe, India,
Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, March 29, 1876.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

CAPITAL, £200,000.
RESERVE FUND, £110,000.

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE CITY BANK.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH IN HONG-
KONG grants Drafts on London and
the Chief Commercial places in Europe and
the East; buys and receives for collection
Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds
of Banking and Exchange Business.
Local Bills discounted, and Interest
allowed on Current Accounts and on De-
posits for fixed periods on terms which may
be ascertained on application.

Intimations.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE.

THE POST OF SECRETARY will be
vacant on 1st August next.
Applications, addressed to the CHAIRMAN,
will be received up to Noon of the 21st
July, prox. Salary, \$1,800 per Annum.
Hongkong, June 26, 1877.

CHINESE IMPERIAL 8 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1874.

THE COUPONS falling due 30th June
next of the above LOAN, together
with the BONDS DRAWN for Redemption
on that Date, will be Paid at the Office of
this Corporation on and after 30th June.
The Coupons and Drawn Bonds must be
left three clear days for examination.
For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,
Agents Issuing the Loan.
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, June 26, 1877.

CHINESE IMPERIAL 8 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1874.

A LIST of the DRAWN BONDS Re-
payable in Hongkong on the 30th
June, 1877, and in London on the 19th
August, 1877, can be obtained by the
HOLDERS on application at the
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION,
Agents Issuing the Loan.
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, June 26, 1877.

Intimations.

Chinese Imperial 8 per cent. Loan of 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in
conformity with the stipulation con-
tained in the Bonds of this Loan, the fol-
lowing numbers of Bonds to be paid off at
par, in Hongkong on the 30th of June, and
in London, on the 19th of August next,
when the Interest thereon will cease to be
payable, were this day Drawn at the Offices
of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION, No. 31, Lombard Street, in
this City, in the presence of Mr. GEORGE H.
BURNETT, Accountant of the said Corpora-
tion, and of the undersigned Notary.

NUMBERS OF BONDS DRAWN.

314 Bonds Nos.—	15	1267	2521	3794	5044
	16	1286	2551	3805	5075
	26	1304	2578	3823	5089
	46	1327	2582	3854	5102
	66	1367	2602	3863	5123
	108	1373	2631	3890	5146
	129	1382	2653	3901	5161
	142	1415	2677	3934	5191
	175	1434	2689	3945	5216
	199	1453	2701	3963	5236
	217	1475	2733	4000	5242
	233	1492	2754	4006	5265
	258	1501	2774	4040	5298
	280	1525	2785	4062	5308
	293	1552	2802	4073	5340
	311	1575	2833	4100	5356
	327	1592	2860	4105	5361
	357	1605	2892	4149	5398
	373	1634	2921	4163	5410
	394	1656	2924	4191	5424
	417	1677	2953	4217	5467
	430	1684	2978	4227	5477
	440	1707	3000	4243	5484
	478	1733	3019	4277	5510
	499	1765	3027	4295	5530
	517	1784	3042	4315	5561
	534	1811	3077	4340	5591
	549	1822	3082	4359	5597
	570	1851	3119	4369	5604
	582	1874	3123	4384	5626
	597	1900	3145	4407	5645
	644	1919	3163	4425	5677
	689	1930	3183	4454	5688
	697	1955	3217	4474	5708
	709	1974	3237	4495	5740
	731	1994	3260	4516	5750
	757	2020	3278	4530	5775
	780	2040	3295	4544	5797
	800	2049	3314	4570	5804
	817	2078	3325	4589	5825
	830	2098	3355	4601	5857
	848	2118	3362	4637	5873
	867	2134	3382	4648	5888
	884	2151	3407	4668	5908
	907	2174	3425	4699	5921
	931	2198	3450	4716	5960
	955	2218	3470	4724	5970
	979	2232	3480	4750	5994
	989	2257	3500	4773	6016
	1018	2273	3523	4798	6035
	1047	2290	3543	4805	6050
	1073	2305	3579	4839	6077
	1092	2333	3583	4890	6094
	1117	2346	3610	4871	6104
	1122	2364	3621	4897	6128
	1128	2397	3652	4901	6155
	1158	2419	3671	4928	6173
	1173	2431	3681	4954	6183
	1183	2455	3709	4966	6205
	1210	2465	3739	4982	6226
	1228	2487	3745	5016	6277
	1248	2504	3767	5023	

Amounting together to the sum of £31,315.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,
GEO. H. BURNETT,
Accountant.

Countersigned,
W. W. VENN, Jr.,
Notary Public,
2 Pope's Head Alley, Cornhill, E.C.
[s] LONDON, 17th April, 1877.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned regret to inform their
Customers, that in consequence of the
VERY GREAT ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF
FLOUR, they will be compelled to RAISE
the Price of their First Quality BREAD
One Cent per Pound, Commencing from the
1st July, 1877.

HONGKONG AND CHINA BAKERY Co.,
LIMITED.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
General Managers.

DORABJEE NOWROJEE,
Hongkong, June 31, 1877.

PIANOS, Etc.

TUNED AND REPAIRED,
BY
A. HAHN,
Care of Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
or
Messrs CHAS. J. GAUFR & Co.
Hongkong, June 8, 1877.

DENTAL NOTICE.

ON and after the 23rd of May, Dr.
STOUT'S Consulting and Operating
ROOMS will be on the Ground Floor of
the Hotel de L'Univers.
Hongkong, May 26, 1877.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS has Returned to Hong-
kong, and will be ready to Receive
Patients on MONDAY, June 26th.
Office, No. 7, Arbutnot Road.
Hongkong, June 29, 1877.

Intimations.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. COMPANY.

THE Company's S. S. CITY OF TOKYO
will be despatched hence to San
Francisco via Yokohama on MONDAY,
July 2nd, instead of on the 30th instant,
as previously advertised.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, June 27, 1877.

GO and SEE the Huge Mass of Living
Flesh, Standing over 8 feet 4, the
tallest specimen of human being living.

AND IS NOW ONLY A BOY!

Four inches Taller than CHANG, and
Three inches Taller than the Great OHOW
KEI ZEE.

He will be Exhibited at the HONGKONG
HOTEL at All Hours in the Day and Even-
ing, previous to his Departure for a tour
round the World.

PRICES OF ADMISSION,.....50 CENTS.
CHILDREN HALF PRICE,.....25 "
Hongkong, June 26, 1877.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have
just Received from JAPAN, some
very Choice and Rare Specimens of NEW
and OLD SATSUMA, KAGA, and
KUTANI WARE, LAQUERED
WARE, BRONZES, IVORY CARV-
INGS, and ILLUSTRATED BOOKS.

An Invoice of JEWELLERY, com-
prising: Brooches, Ear-rings, Lockets,
Shirt Studs, &c., &c., &c.

The above are now on view, and will
be sold by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 2nd July, 1877, at 2 o'clock p.m.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery
in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
All lots, with all faults and errors of
description, at purchasers' risk on the fall
of the hammer.

Hongkong, June 26, 1877.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instruc-
tions from W. H. MOSSON, Esq.,
Marshal of the Vice-Admiralty Court of
Hongkong, to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 9th day of July, 1877, at Noon, on
Board,—

The American Barkentine
"ROSINA,"

Of 406 Tons Register or thereabouts,
as she now lies in the Harbour of Hong-
kong, with Two Suits of Working
SAILS, One Suit NEW SAILS,
1,500 superficial feet LUMBER, PRO-
VISIONS, CHAINS, ANCHORS,
BOATS, and all her Appurtenances.

The Vessel was Remotally and Re-
paired in New York, in December, 1874,
and there classed "A1," for Four Years
in American Lloyd's. She was again Re-
metally and Repaired at Melbourne,
in November, 1876, at a Cost of about
£1,000 and supplied with the New Suit
of Sails referred to at a Cost of over £200,
and was then certified by the Surveyor
to the Merchant Shipping and Under-
writers Association Limited, as being fit
to Carry Dry and Perishable Cargo to
any part of the World. She Carries
580 tons of Coals or 800 tons Light
Cargo of 40 cubic feet, 9,000 piculs of
Rice on 14 feet Draft. She is a fast
Sailing Vessel, and in Complete Order
for Sea on the shortest notice.

She has Four BOW TIMBER
PORTS, two in the Lower Hold 32 x 32
inches, and two in the 'Tween Decks
40 x 28 inches.

For further Particulars and Inventory,
apply to the Undersigned.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on the fall of
the hammer in Mexican Dollars weighed
at 7.1.7.

The Vessel to be at purchaser's risk
on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Government Auctioneer.

Hongkong, June 18, 1877.

SPANISH CONSULATE.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at
the Offices of the Marine Department,
Manila, on the 6th day of September next,
at 10 o'clock A.M., the Spanish War Vessels
"BERENGUELA" and "CIRCE"
(declared by the Government "useless for
further service").

Conditions of Sale, Inventory, Form of
Tender, and all other Particulars respecting
the above, can be obtained at the Offices of
this Consulate.

The upset Prices of the Vessels will be
for the
Frigate "BERENGUELA" ... \$20,000.00
Corvette "CIRCE" ... \$ 5,275.27
and no offer will be received which does not
exceed these amounts.

A. FARAUO,
Consul for Spain.

Hongkong, June 12, 1877.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. WILHELM CARL ENGEL-
BRECHT von PUSTAU, Junior, and
MR. CONRAD MUNROE DONNER,
have been admitted Partners in our Firm
from the First of January, 1877.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai.
Hongkong, April 16, 1877.

NOTICE.

FROM This Date Mr. EDWARD SHEPARD
and Mr. M. W. GREIG, are autho-
rized to Sign the name of our Firm for
Procurement at Foochow, and Mr. F. F.
ELWELL at Amoy.

RUSSELL & Co.
China, June 1, 1877.

NOTICE.

MR. F. O. DITTMER is authorized to
Sign our Firm for Procurement.

SANDER & Co.
Hongkong, June 23, 1877.

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day Established myself
as SHIPBROKER.

ROBERT DROSS.
Hongkong, June 26, 1877.

NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD BURNIE will Conduct the
Business of my Office, during my
Temporary Absence from the Colony.

R. H. CAIRNS,
Surveyor to Local Offices,
and Lloyd's Register of Shipping.

2, Club Chambers,
Hongkong, March 17, 1877.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has been Appointed
AGENT at this Port for THE POSI-
TIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSUR-
ANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

W. H. NOTLEY.
Hongkong, June 6, 1877.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

ON and after the 16th day of November,
1876, and until further notice, the
BUSINESS of the above-named DISPEN-
SARY will be carried on by the Under-
signed.

WM. ORUICKSHANK,
Manager.

Hongkong, November 21, 1876.

For Sale.

PRESENT TEA.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s CUM-
LAW MIXTURE, Season 1877,
will be ready for delivery about 1st July.
Price, delivered free in any part of the
United Kingdom, per 10 catty Box, \$14;
per 5 catty Box, \$8.

Early application is requested.
Hongkong, June 14, 1877.

FOR SALE.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s
Celebrated
Brands of WINES and SPIRITS.

Apply to
SIEMSEN & Co.
Hongkong, June 22, 1876.

FOR SALE.

A POLLINARI SELTZER WATER,
in Cases of 50 Stone Bottles.

WIELER & Co.
Hongkong, June 26, 187

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer CITY OF TOKIO, will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 2nd July, 1877, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passengers Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mitsui Bishi S. S. Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m., 1st July. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m., same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For security's sake, Shippers of Overland Cargo are requested to endorse on the Envelope the Marks and Nos. of Packages Shipped, to correspond with those in their Bills of Lading.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 27, 1877.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,

POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ,

ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES,

AND MARSEILLES;

ALSO,

BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND

PORT LOUIS.

ON SATURDAY, the 7th July,

1877, at Noon, the Company's S. S.

HONG KONG, will leave this Port for the

above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for

London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted

in transit through Marseilles for the

principal places of Europe.

Cargo will be received on board until

4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m.,

on the 6th July, 1877. (Parcels are

not to be sent on board; they must be left

at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are re-

quired.

For further particulars, apply at the

Company's Office.

H. DU POUEY,

agent.

Hongkong, June 25, 1877.

Occidental & Oriental Steam-

Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND

PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED

STATES AND EUROPE,

IN CONNECTION WITH THE

CENTRAL

and

UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING

RAILROAD COMPANIES

AND

ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "GALIC" will be de-

spatched for San Francisco via Yoko-

hama, on FRIDAY, the 13th July, at

3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for

Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with

Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until

4 p.m. of the 12th Proximo. PARCEL

PACKAGES will be received at the Office

until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages

should be marked to address in full; value

of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6

months are issued at a reduction of 20 per

cent on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight

of Passage, apply to the Agency of the

Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, June 20, 1877.

NOTICE.

THE CHINA MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's

day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese

Mail will be issued DAILY instead of

WEEKLY as heretofore. No change, how-

ever, will be made in the price of subscrip-

tion, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now

amplified to those of the China Mail.

The unusual success which has attended

the China Mail makes it an admirable

medium for advertisers.

The Conductors guarantee an extensive

circulation of one thousand copies. It is

already the most influential native journal

published, and enjoys considerable prestige

at the Ports of China and Japan, and at

Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco

and Australia.

For terms, &c., address

MR CHUN AYIN,

Manager.

China Mail Office,

17th February, 1874.

INSURANCES.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE

COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL.—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Coals in Matabeds, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.

Agents Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELOERS & Co.,

Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premiums contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE

COMPANY.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Underigned, AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of \$10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

of

His Majesty King George The First,

A. D. 1720.

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding \$5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE

COMPANY.

THE Underigned Agents are in receipt of Instructions from the Board of Directors authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of \$10,000 on any one first class risk, or to the extent of \$15,000 on adjoining risks at current rates.

A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, January 8, 1875.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE

COMPANY OF MANCHESTER

AND LONDON.

THE Underigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Bankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 14, 1869.

INSURANCES.

NOTICE.

LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM

TRANSIT INSURANCE Co.

THE BUSINESS of this Company has This Day been Transferred to THE MARINE INSURANCE Co., of 20, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

By Order of the Proprietors, WILLIAM HUNT, Secretary.

137, Leadenhall Street, LONDON, 1st January, 1877.

THE MARINE INSURANCE Co.

20, Old Broad Street, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 STERLING. RESERVE FUND, £340,000

WITH Reference to the foregoing Advertisement THE MARINE INSURANCE Co. has This Day taken over the Business of the LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT Co., and has Appointed Mr A. McIVER as its AGENT in Hongkong.

By Order of the Board of Directors, ROBERT J. LODGE, Manager.

THE Underigned is prepared to Accept Risks and issue Policies on behalf of the MARINE INSURANCE Co. by any First Class Steamer.

A. McIVER,

Agent of the Marine Insurance Co. of London.

Hongkong, February 16, 1877.

HAMBURG-MAGDEBURG FIRE IN-

SURANCE Co. OF HAMBURG.

THIS Company is now Prepared to issue Policies against LOSS or DAMAGE by FIRE at Current Rates. Every Risk taken by this Company is participated in by Three of the largest German Fire Insurance Companies, representing an aggregate Capital and Surplus of over SIXTY MILLION MARKS, equal to FIFTY MILLION DOLLARS, thus enabling this Company to accept large lines.

SANDER & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, June 25, 1877.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COM-

PANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL TAELS 400,000, EQUAL TO \$555,555.50.

Directors.

LEE SING, of the Lai Hing Firm. CHAN SHUNG LAY, of the Lai Yuen Firm. WONG YIK FUN, of the Chun Cheong Wing Hong.

LOO YEE, of the Yee On Firm. FONG SOEY FONG, of the Tung Sang Wo Hong.

WONG PAK CHEONG, of the San Tye Lee Hong.

PUN FONG, of the Wy Sing Firm.

Manager—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, etc., taken at CURRENT RATES to AUSTRALIA, CALIFORNIA, MANILA, SINGAPORE, SAIGON, PENANG, and to all the TREATY PORTS of China and Japan.

HEAD OFFICE, 48, Bonham Strand, Hongkong, June 1, 1877.

Intimations.

AFONG, PHOTOGRAPHER,

by appointment, to H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY, GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG;

and to H. I. E. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.

Wyndham Street, formerly ATHLETIC CLUB, HAS on hand the Largest and Best collection of Views of China, Photographic Albums, Frames, Cases, &c., of assorted sizes. Ex. S. S. Radnorshire a supply of very handsome Easel Albums of Russia and Velvet Covers, assorted sizes. Illuminated Albums for Portraits. Tobacco Pouches, in Shape of Skulls, Rats, &c., and a nice choice of Gilt Mountings for Frames, &c.

Hongkong, March 28, 1877.

NEWS FOR HOME.

The Overland China Mail.

(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)

PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from the Daily China Mail, is published twice a month on the morning of the English Mail's departure, and is a record of each fortnight's current history of events in China and Japan, contributed in original reports and collected from the journals published at the various ports in those Countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage paid 50 cents.) \$12 per annum (postage paid \$13.50.)

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Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily China Mail.

Intimations.

W. BAIL,

CHINA DISPENSARY.

IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DRUGGISTS' Sundries, TOILET REQUISITES, PATENT MEDICINES AND PERFUMES.

Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness, and Prompt Attention.

PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG, Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf. Hongkong, July 13, 1876.

THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.

THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has been very much extended. The following are some of its Agents:—

Macao.—Man Chuen Shop.

Canton.—Sing Chuen Native Post Office, Loen Hing Street; Chui Hong Low Hotel, Loen Hing Street; Kwong Tin Fat Shop, Yan Tsai Street; Mr Sit Chuen Fan, Tung Wan Kwan; Yuen Fong Shop, In front of the Provincial Treasurer's Yamen; How Yuen Shop, Small Market Street, New City; Yee Cheung Photograph Shop, Honam; Kwai Heung Shop, Sin Uoong, Honam.

Santon.—Sui Cheong Hong; Woh Shun Loong Hong.

Amy.—Chun Cheong Hong, Mook Kik Street.

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Shanghai.—Mr Ng Ching Shun, Maritime Customs; Mr Ho Yue Chuen, Maritime Customs; Mr Chun Sing Hoi, Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co.; Mr Kwong Chuen Fook, Educational Mission School; and Mow Sing Sang Kue Shop.

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Hankow.—Yee Hing Hong.

Ohoo.—Yee Shun Hong.

Japan.—Mr Leong Chun Tong, Municipal Office, Yokohama.

Saigon.—Wohang Hong.

Singapore.—Ting Kee Hong; Kwong Fook Sang Hong.

Penang.—Yow Wing Fong; Argus Office.

Calcutta.—Mow Sing Company.

San Francisco.—Kwong Fong Tai Hong.

The above are some of the Agencies; others will be published, when they are arranged for. Negotiations are in progress with the express carriers who carry the official despatches and Peking Gazette, to circulate the Chinese Mail in the interior of China.

Hongkong, March 10, 1874.

Now Ready.

"THE CHINA REVIEW," No. 5 VOL. V.

Annual Subscription, Six Dollars and a Half.

CONTENTS.

Chinese Natural Theology. Notes on Chinese Grammar. Deer-Stalking in China (Concluded from page 224).

Chinese Etymology, with a List of Primitive and Key to Shuo-Wan. Brief Sketches from the Life of K'ung-ming. On the Twenty-eight Constellations. Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.

Collocation Bibliography. Notes and Queries.

The "King Kiao" or Nestorian Religion. The Shan of the King of Chu. Tonic Sol-fa Notation in China. Rats a Delicacy. Domestic Torture.

Do. Do. Esop's Fables in Sanskrit and Chinese. Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office, Hongkong, May 12, 1877.

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NEAT JOBBING TYPES

HAVING BEEN RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND,

THIS OFFICE IS PREPARED TO EXECUTE

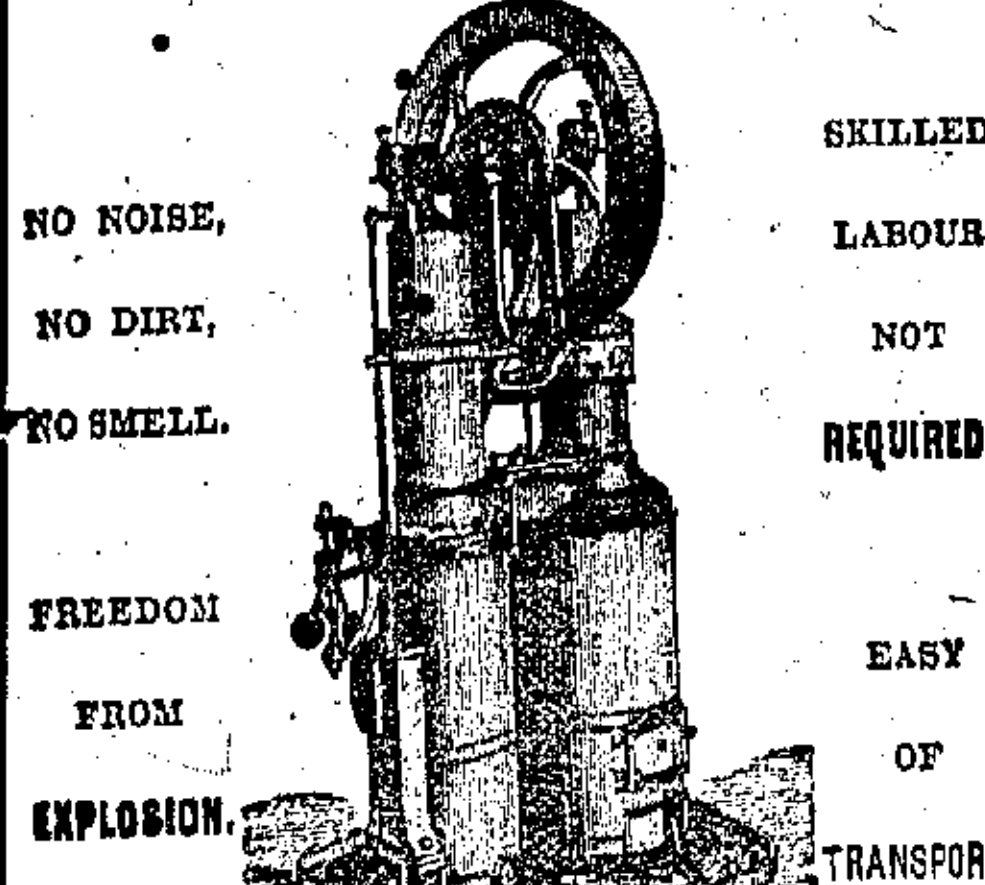
BOOK & JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

AT REASONABLE RATES. FANCY BALL PROGRAMMES ASSORTED SIZES, IN GOLD AND COLOURS.</

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HOT AIR ENGINE.
SUITABLE FOR PUMPING WATER, OR
WORKING PUNKAHS
IN DUNGALOWS.

SILVER MEDAL, 1876.



NO NOISE,
NO DIRT,
NO SMELL.

SKILLED
LABOUR
NOT
REQUIRED.

FREEDOM
FROM
EXPLOSION.

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HAYWARD TYLER & CO., LONDON.

Intimations.

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CELEBRATED OILMAN'S
STORES.**

Nine Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna, and
Philadelphia.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
Jams and Jellies,
ORANGE MARMALADE,
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits,
PURE SALAD OIL,
Mustard, Vinegar,
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Yarmouth Bloaters,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
Prepared Soups, in Tins,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
Hams and Bacon, in Tins,
PRESERVED CHEESE,
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
Yorkshire Game and Pork Pies,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
Plum Puddings,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous
other table delicacies, may be had
from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.
To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles
or jars, they should invariably be
destroyed when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon
delivery, to detect any attempt at
substitution of articles of
inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse &
Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and
Capsules of the Bottles,
Jars and Tins.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
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16jun77 1w 52t 16jun78

**Dysentery, Cholera, Fever,
Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.**

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE**
(Ex Army Med. Staff)
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY
GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor, Sir W. P.
Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was
undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne,
that the story of the Defendant, Freeman,
being the Inventor was deliberately untrue;
which he regretted had been sworn to by
Eminent Hospital Physicians of London
stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the
discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they pre-
scribe it largely, and mean no other than
Dr. Browne's.—See Times, July 12, 1864.

The public, therefore, are cautioned
against using any other than

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Remedial uses and action.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet,
refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the
system, restores the deranged functions,
and stimulates healthy action of the secre-
tions of the body, without creating any of
those unpleasant results attending the use
of opium. Old and young may take it all
hours and times when requisite. Thou-
sands of persons testify to its marvellous
good effects and wonderful cures, while
medical men extol its virtues most exten-
sively, using it in great quantities in the
following diseases:—

Diseases in which it is found eminently
useful.—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea,
Colic, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism,
Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hy-
steria, &c.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communi-
cated to the College of Physicians and J. T.
Davenport that he had received informa-
tion to the effect that the only remedy of
any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—
See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspec-
tor of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne
is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia,
Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly
owe my restoration to health, after eighteen
months' severe suffering, and when other
remedies had failed."

Sole Manufacturer—
J. T. DAVENPORT,
25, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d.
The Public are further Cautioned,
a forgery of the Government Stamp having
come to the knowledge of the Board of
Landed Revenue.
21sep77 1w 26t 20oct77



DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The Best Remedy For

Acidity of the Stomach, Heart

burn, Headache, Gout and

Indigestion.

And the best Mild Aperient for Delicate

Constitutions, LADIES, CHILDREN

and INFANTS, and for regular

use in Warm Climates.

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CHEMISTS, LONDON.

And of Druggists and Storekeepers,

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N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S

MAGNESIA.

Agents—A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong,

24sep77 1w 52t 28oct78

Intimations.

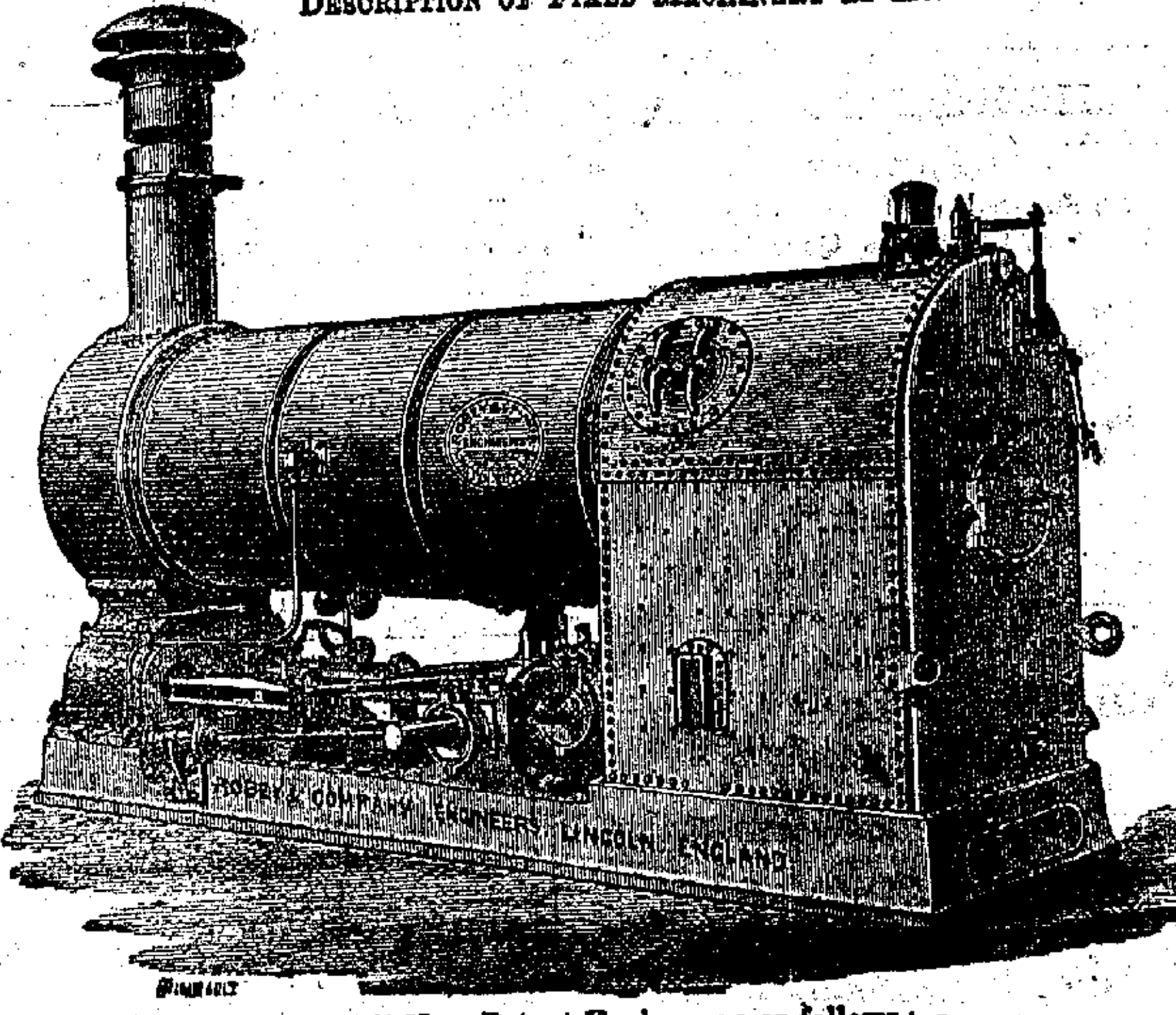
In consequence of spurious imitations of
LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
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have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature,
thus,

Lea & Perrins

which is placed on every bottle of **WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE,** and without which none is genuine.
Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London,
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11no76 1w 52t 11no77

ROBEY & CO.'S
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COMBINED, FOR DRIVING SAW MILLS, FLOUR MILLS, FACTORIES, AND ALL
DESCRIPTION OF FIXED MACHINERY AT HOME AND ABROAD.



Some of the advantages of this New Patent Engine, are as follows:—
SMALL FIRST COST.
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EASE, SAFETY AND ECONOMY IN WORKING.
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Boiler can be arranged to burn Sawdust and Refuse Wood.
Engines up to 200 Effective Horse-power always in Progress.

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(Via Suez Canal)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

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India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,

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Invite attention to their Illustrated 160

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as to Woollen, Silk and Cotton Goods of

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Cutlery,

Carriages,

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Preserved Provisions,

Wines and Spirits,

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Stationery,

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Books,

Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wander" and the

"Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City

of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Com-

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Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheat-

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in value, are conveyed from London to any

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Special advantages to Hotel-keepers and

Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,

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The only Copying Ink which gives per-

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The only one which resists the action of

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EPSS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural

laws which govern the operations of diges-

tion and nutrition, and by a careful ap-

plication of the properties of well-selected

cocoa, Mr. Epss has provided our breakfast

tables with a delicately flavoured beverage

which may save us many heavy doctors'

bills. It is by the judicious use of such

articles of diet that a constitution may be

gradually built up until strong enough to

resist every tendency to disease. Hand-
some and useful articles are floating around us

ready to attack wherever there is a weak

point. We may escape many a fatal shaft

by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure

blood and a properly nourished frame."—
See article in the Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½ lb. and 1 lb. packets and tins

(not damageable in time), labelled thus:—

James Epss & Co.,

HOMOEOPATHIC CHEMISTS,

45, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly.

Works: Euston Road and Camden

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6my76 1w 52t 6my77

THE FOLLOWING

IS AN

Extract from a Letter

dated 15th May, 1872,

from an old inhabitant of Horning-

ham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your

Pills are an excellent Medicine for

me, and I certainly do enjoy good

health, sound sleep, and a good

appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills.

I am 78 years old.

"Remarking, Gentlemen, yours very

respectfully,

To the Proprietors of

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS,

London.

26au76 11 26t 26au77

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COLONIAL NEWSPAPER & COMMIS-

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The Best Investment of the Day

for a Small Outlay.

And where there is no previous knowledge

of the business required, is a Lemonade,

Ginger Beer, and Soda Water Machine, as

the public taste is so much on the increase

for Aerated Drinks. The book of 90 pages

of illustrations and information, forwarded

free.

BARNETT, SON & FOSTER,

Engineers,

23d, Forester Street, Hoxton,

London, England.

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J. & E. Atkinson's
WHITE ROSE and other SACHET
POWDERS, ROSE TOILET POW-
DER, TRANSPARENT SOAP,
TOILET VINEGAR.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA,
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Sold by all first-class dealers throughout
the World.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond-street, London.
The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK
—"A White Rose on a Golden Lyre,"
printed in seven colours.
19may77 3

**BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS,
BEETLES.**
**KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING
POWDER**

which is quite harmless to Domestic
Animals.

Sold in tins 1s. and 2s. 6d. each, by **THOMAS
KEATINGE**, St. Paul's Churchyard, London,
and all Chemists. The 1s. tin is so made
that the Powder is easily distributed from
them, and will be found a great improve-
ment on the old paper packets. In exter-
minating Beetles the success of this powder
is extraordinary, and no one need be
troubled by those pests. It is perfectly
clean in application.

Sold in Tins and Bottles, by all Druggists.

KEATING'S

Bon Bons or Worm Tablets,

A purely VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in
appearance and taste, furnishing a most
agreeable method of administering the only
certain remedy for Intestinal or Thread
Worms. It is a perfectly safe and mild
preparation, and is especially adapted for
children.

TESTIMONIAL.

MR. KEATINGE. Medical Hall,

Gildersome, Nov. 28th, 1876.

Dear Sir,—I think it nothing but my
duty to inform you of the immense sale I
have for your Worm Tablets, which I may
justly say is enormous, and in every case
gives the greatest satisfaction. I have now
in stock two bottles containing the Round
Worm brought me during the last few days
by customers, one Worm 40 yards long. I
dare not be without the remedy.—Yours
respectfully,

M. A. WALKER.

Sold in Bottles, by all Chemists and
Druggists.

Proprietor—**THOMAS KEATINGE,**

London.

BEWARE AND CAUTION.—Whereas I am

informed fraudulent imitations of this un-

surpassed remedy have been sold, I hereby

request anyone knowing of the vendor of

the same to communicate with me, and on

conviction of the offender a liberal reward

will be paid.

1w 26t 30sep77

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S

BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that

spurious imitations are imported, Con-

sumers should be careful to see that they

obtain the genuine article with our Brand,

Intimations.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.
ADJUSTMENT OF BONDS FOR THE YEAR
1876.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Office are requested to furnish the Under- signed with a List of their Contribution for the Year ending 31st December, 1876, in order that the distribution of the Net Profit reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st August next, will be adjusted by the Office, and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, May 1, 1877.

THE UNION MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been Appointed AGENTS of the above Company at HONGKONG and MOOCHOW, are prepared to accept Risks and Issue Policies by any First-Class Steamers, at current rates, Payable either here, in LONDON, in LIVERPOOL, or at the principal Ports of India and the East.

BIRLEY & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, May 21, 1877.

A THOROUGH CORRESPONDENT
AND ARITHMETICIAN Desires an
ENGAGEMENT.
"Activity," care of this Office.
Hongkong, May 26, 1877.

KWONG HING CHEUNG & Co.,
COAL MERCHANTS,
Have always on hand for Sale every
description of COAL at Moderate Prices.
Mr. ARYON has been appointed Manager,
and all Orders addressed to him at 57,
Praya, or to Mr. FAT JACK, at 30, Hing
Lung Street, will receive immediate atten-
tion.

Hongkong, March 19, 1877.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Owners will be Responsible for any
Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew
of the following Vessels, during their stay
in Hongkong Harbour:—
ROSINA, American 3-m. schooner, Capt.
C. W. Hansen.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
HANNAH LAW, British brig, Captain R.
Greig.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
HIZONIMUS, British brig, Capt. T. A.
Koch.—Landstein & Co.
Echo, British barque, Captain Toser.—
Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
ROBT. HENDERSON, British barque, Capt.
John J. Gunn. Vogel, Hagadori & Co.
BROWN BROTHERS, American ship, Capt.
D. S. Goodell.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
MARCELLUS, American ship, Capt. John
C. Davies.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.
VISCOUNT MACDUFF, British 3-m. schooner,
Capt. Wm. Wright.—Borneo Co., Limited.
CORINNE, British barque, Captain Wm.
Robertson.—Wielor & Co.

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THE SHUI, or, THE RUDIMENTS OF
NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr.
E. J. RITZEL. One Volume. 8vo. Price,
\$1.50.

BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND
POPULAR RELIGION, in three lectures.
By Dr. E. J. RITZEL. Second Edition. One
Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.
Orders will be received by Messrs Lane,
Oxford & Co.

Hongkong, July 31, 1873.

To Let.

TO LET.

THE Dwelling House and Offices No. 1,
D'Aquilar Street, lately in the occupa-
tion of Messrs DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
The Dwelling House No. 1, Alexandra
Terrace. Possession from the 1st June
next.
The Dwelling House No. 6, Gough Street.
Possession from the 1st July next.
Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, May 16, 1877.

TO LET.

HOUSE Nos. 8 and 9, Seymour Terrace.
House No. 10, Albany Road, lately
occupied by the Rev. R. H. KID.
"Bimcoe Villa," Pok-fu-lum, Furnished.
DAVID SASSON, SOBS & Co.
Hongkong, February 13, 1877.

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.
THE Upper Part of No. 62, PRAYA,
either for Offices or Godown.
Apply to
ROBERT MORE.
Hongkong, June 26, 1877.

TO BE LET.

THE Premises No. 38, Queen's Road,
late in the occupation of THE BORNCO
COMPANY, LIMITED.
Apply to
TURNER & Co.
Hongkong, May 10, 1877.

To-day's Advertisements.

AERATED WATERS,
IN
COTT'S PATENT GLASS STOP-
PERED BOTTLES.

FROM the 1st July, the Price of all
kinds of AERATED WATERS
will be only
FORTY CENTS Per Dozen.

SARSAPARILLA WATER,
75 Cents per Dozen.

ED. CHASTEL,
2, Wyndham Street, opposite the
Hongkong Club.
Hongkong, June 30, 1877.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 30, *China*, German steamer, from
Canton.
June 30, *Achilles*, British steamer, 1550,
O. Anderson, Liverpool May 15, Suez June
1, Penang 20, and Singapore 25, General.
—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

DEPARTURES.

June 30, *Fuyew*, for Shanghai.
30, *Namoa*, for Coast Forts.
30, *Roderick Hay*, for Whampoa.
30, *Adria*, for Saigon.
30, *Tehran*, for Europe, &c.
30, *Sunda*, for Yokohama.
30, *Emeralda*, for Manila.

CLEARED.

Palatine, for Bangkok.
China, for Hainan.
Yotung, for Hainan.
Brenner, for Hainan.
Holyrood, for Taiwan.
San Francisco, for Taiwan.
Pernambuco, for Saigon.
Trevelan Family, for Foochow.

PASSENGERS.

Per *Achilles*, from Singapore, &c., Messrs
Josiah D. Cook, S. B. Russell, W. S.
Davis, Arthur Wright, John Hart, John
Lay, John Whittier, and Solomon.

DEPARTED.

Per *Tehran*, for Singapore, Mr and Mrs
Boyle; for Malta, Mr Spiteri; for South-
ampton, Mr Howden.—From Yokohama:
for Southampton, Messrs D. Donald and
R. B. Brown, Capt. Ranton, Comr. Pusey,
R.N., Messrs O. Gadsden, Cowdrey, Cripps,
and 45 Steerage.
Per *Sunda*, for Yokohama, Lt. Hopkins,
R.N., and Mr B. Gillett.
Per *Fuyew*, for Shanghai, 135 Chinese.
Per *Namoa*, for Swatow, &c., 3 Euro-
peans, and 150 Chinese.
Per *Emeralda*, for Manila, 2 Europeans,
and 218 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per *China*, for Hainan, 1 Chinese.
Per *Yotung*, for Hainan, 60 Chinese.
Per *Pernambuco*, for Saigon, 25 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Achilles* reports:
From Singapore to Pulo Sapata moderate
S.E. winds and smooth water, off Pulo
Sapata strong S.W. and West winds with
hard squalls, from thence to port light
variable winds and smooth water with
sunny weather. On 28th June, in Lat.
14 1 N. and Long. 112 43 E., spoke the
German barque *Mikado*, and passed a vessel
showing N.H.L.P., bound to Hongkong.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—

For SHANGHAI.—
Per *PEKIN*, at 7 a.m., on Sunday,
the 1st July. Late letters received
from 7.10 to 7.30, with 15 cents late
fee. The Post Office will be open at
6.30 a.m. on Sunday. Night box
open all night.

For HOIHOW and HAIPHONG.—
Per *YOTUNG*, at 9 a.m., on Sunday,
the 1st July.

For SAIGON.—
Per *PERNAMBUCO*, at 9 a.m., on
Sunday, the 1st July, instead of as
previously notified.

For SHANGHAI.—
Per *ACHILLES*, at 9 a.m. To-morrow,
the 1st July.

For PAKHOL, via Canton overland.—
At 7.30 a.m., on Monday, the 2nd July.

For AMOY, TAIWANFOO & TAMSUI.—
Per *TAIWAN*, at 2.30 p.m., on Mon-
day, the 2nd July.

For YOKOHAMA & SAN FRANCISCO.—
Per *CITY OF YOKO*, at 2.30 p.m., on
Monday, the 2nd July, instead of as
previously notified. Correspondence
for Registration will be received up
to 30 minutes before the above
hour.

For MANILA.—
Per *OLYMPIA*, at 11.30 a.m., on Tues-
day, the 3rd July.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—

The French Contract Packet *HOOGLY*,
will be despatched from Hongkong
on SATURDAY, the 7th July,
with Mails to and through the
United Kingdom and Europe, via
Marseilles; to Saigon, Singapore,
Batavia, Galle, Australia, New Zea-
land, Tasmania, Fiji, Aden, Sey-
chelles, Réunion, Mauritius, Suez,
and Alexandria. This is the best
opportunity for forwarding Corre-
spondence to E. Africa, the Cape,
St. Helena, and Agassion.

Letters may also be forwarded to India
by this Packet.

The following will be the hours of closing
the Mails, &c.:—

Friday, 6th July.—
5 p.m., Money Order Office closes. Post
Office closes except the Night Box,
which remains open all night.

Saturday, 7th July.—
7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale of
Stamps, Registry of Letters, and
Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m., Registry of Letters ceases.
11 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late
Letters.

11.10 a.m., Letters (but Letters only)
except those to and through Australia,
may be posted on payment of a
Late Fee of 15 cents extra postage,
until

11.30 a.m., when the Post Office closes
entirely.
Hongkong, June 23, 1877.

General Memoranda.

Tuesday, July 3.—
Noon.—*Olympia* leaves for Manila.

Friday, July 6.—
Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Messrs
Lane, Crawford & Co.
Goods per *Mikado* undelivered after this
date subject to rent.

Saturday, July 7.—
Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports of
Call and Europe.

Monday, July 9.—
Noon.—Sale of American barkentine
Joshua, on Board.

Friday, July 13.—
3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s
Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San
Francisco.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.—
St. John's Cathedral.—The Right
Reverend Bishop Burdon. The Rev. E.
Davies, Acting Colonial Chaplain. At
11 a.m., Morning Prayer, &c.
Military Service.—Rev. J. Henderson,
acting Military Chaplain. At 8 a.m.,
Morning Prayer, &c.

UNION CHURCH.—Minister, Rev. James
Lamont. Morning Service, at 11 a.m.
Afternoon, 6 p.m.

St. Peter's Seamen's Church.—Rev.
J. Henderson. Service at 6 p.m., every
Sunday. All seats free. Morning Prayer
and Communion on the First Sunday in
each month at 11 a.m.

St. Stephen's Mission Church.—Rev.
A. B. Hutchinson, and Rev. Lo San
Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morn-
ing Prayer.—Liturgy, Ante-Communion,
and Sermon, at 11 a.m. Bible Class, at 3
p.m. Preaching, at 6.30 p.m. Holy Com-
munion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

BERLIN FOUNDLING HOUSE.—Service in
the German language, by Pastor E. Klitzke,
every Sunday, at half-past ten a.m., in
the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House,
West Point.

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

Auction.

2 p.m.—Sale of Japanese Curios, &c., at
Lane, Crawford's, Queen's Road.

Shipping.

3 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yoko-
hama and San Francisco.
3 p.m.—Taiwan leaves for Amoy, Tai-
wanfoo and Tamsui.

Meeting.

9 p.m.—Meeting of Zetland Lodge.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.,
FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
IMPORTERS
OF
DRUGGISTS' Sundries, NURSERY REQUI-
SITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH,
AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT
MEDICINES.

MANUFACTURERS

Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water,
Gingerale, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla
Water, and other Aerated Waters.
The Manufactory is under direct and
continuous European Supervision.
Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced
at 7.20 p.m.

THE CHINA MAIL.
HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1877.

The occupation of Hirsova, apparently
without resistance, by the Russians proves
beyond doubt that the Turks do not in-
tend to offer much opposition to the
advance of the invaders through the
district of the Dobruddsha. Hirsova is
about fifty miles to the south of Galatz,
where the Russians are said to have
crossed the river. It is a fortified town of
some strength and it is somewhat singular
that the place has been so quietly surren-
dered to the Russians, standing as it does
upon the Danube, and also, to some ex-
tent, upon the invaders' lines of commu-
nication. There can be nothing now but
the nature of the ground to prevent the
Russians crossing the Danube at the
southern end of the Dobruddsha, instead
of marching through that malarious
region. The first great battle will be
probably fought in the neighbourhood of
the railway that runs right across the
southern end of the Dobruddsha from
the Danube to the sea. The Russians
have apparently sustained further reverses
in Asiatic Turkey.

The issuing of an edict by the Emperor
of China prohibiting opium smoking in
the country is probably intended to be
nothing more than a mere formal pro-
ceeding, taken in deference to the
"proprieties" and the representations of
the Envoy sent to England. It is true
that the edict commands Generals, Gov-
ernors-General, and Governors in the
various provinces to draw up regulations,
adapted to local circumstances, for carry-
ing into effect the prohibition, while the
statement that the prohibition is not to
come into effect for three years adds
much to the apparent earnestness of the
document; but the Peking Government
has fulminated so many edicts against
the drug and not taken the slightest
trouble to have them enforced, that one
must be sanguine indeed to believe that
this particular one is the herald of a
general and determined crusade against the
use and abuse of the drug in the country.
Periodically, we might almost say,
imperial edicts have appeared strictly
enjoining the country authorities to use
their utmost efforts to prevent the
cultivation of opium in their districts,
with the result that the growth of the
drug has probably been more than
doubled within the last few years. We
will give the Peking Government
the credit of a desire to put a
stop to opium-smoking in the country,
but we scarcely think that even the
members of the Anti-Opium Society
believe that the Government could give
effect to that desire. If the con-
sumption of intoxicating drinks ceased

be stopped in England, one must have
the greatest amount of difficulty in coming
to the conclusion that the smoking of
opium can be stopped in a vast country
like China, with a feeble Government, a
loosely-jointed administration, and as
corrupt a body of officials as could be
found in the two hemispheres.

If the Berlin papers are to be believed,
there seems to be little chance of escape
from a general war in Europe. On the
10th instant Reuters telegraphed that
"Berlin papers consider that the disso-
lution of the French Chamber of Deputies
would imply the triumph of the
Ultramontane party, and would involve
Europe in a general conflagration." Pre-
viously to this, a telegram dated
Berlin, May 27th, stated:—"Bismarck,
during his recent visit to this city, had
an interview with the French Chargé
d'Affaires, in which he expressed great
disapprobation of the change of Cabinet.
The continuation of Duc Decazes in the
Ministry of Foreign Affairs somewhat
appressed the irritation of the great
Chancellor, who said that no interference
could be expected so long as the French
Government refrains from promoting
Ultramontane interests; otherwise, the
most serious complications might be
feared." Now although the French
Chamber of Deputies has not been dis-
solved, so far as we are aware, yet from
a telegram sent from London on the 20th
instant we learn that "the French
Chamber of Deputies had adopted a
vote of want of confidence in the Minis-
try, and would be probably dissolved on
the morrow." We have been waiting
for the announcement of this dissolution,
but up to the present moment none
has been received. It is to be
hoped that if the dissolution is to
inaugurate a "general conflagration" in
Europe, that it shall in some way be
spared this ominous proceeding. The
French Senate, however, seems to be in
quite as bad a case as the Chamber of
Deputies. On the 24th instant we
learned by telegraph that "the Senate
has adopted a proposal for dissolution,"
and two days later, that "in the French
Senate an amendment has been moved
for the dissolution of the Chamber in
three months." What has become of
this motion, or what has been done in
regard to the Chamber of Deputies, are
matters on which Reuters has not yet
enlightened us, but it seems pretty clear
that affairs have again arrived at some-
thing like a crisis in *La belle France*.

We have received for some time copies
of a diminutive weekly sheet giving the
local news of Prahran. It cost us some
amount of trouble to find out where
Prahran was, but at last we discovered
it in the Colony of Victoria. Then we
endeavoured to ascertain why the Editor
of the *Prahran Times* had been so kind
as to send us his invaluable paper but here,
we must confess, we met with failure.
The facts that the Postmaster of Yarra
has handed over five shillings to the
Prahran post-box; that a potato weighing
4 lbs. 10 ozs. has been grown on the
farm of Mr M. Coghan, and that the
nuisance in New Malvern road has
been remedied, may be exceedingly
interesting items to Prahranites, but
we hesitate in re-producing them for
the mental digestion of Hongkong
readers. The only really interesting and
effective bit of writing we have so far
encountered in the *Prahran Times* is a
powerful leader on the Eastern Question,
a portion of which we hasten to re-pro-
duce.—"One of the leading questions of
the day is the war between Russia and
Turkey, which involves, in the dire
prospect, a conflagration among the lead-
ing Powers of Europe, and all other
portions of the globe, individually and
consequently. When civilization is
spreading her brilliant wings over the
nations of the earth, and trumpets of
war are ringing amid the struggles with
the sound of mortal against mortal for
merely political purposes, it is time for
the British Nation, glorious in its past
defence of Truth, and jealous of the
bloodstained graves of the Reformation,
to stand fast, and, while denying none
the liberty of thought, to remember
these words which can never be
expunged from the records of the
world's progress, and the world's stabi-
lity—the unquenched and unquenchable
words of William III, 'The Liberties
of England and the Protestant Religion
I will maintain.' We are, in our hum-
ble capacity, determined to raise our
voice against any act of any nation,
which would be so foolish as to suppose
that war could, of itself, carry forward
those changes which."

Are shrouded in darkness, till light dawn arise,
And the Great God of war gives his word
from the skies—
That word it is this—Oh! mark how sublime,
Peace—only Peace, is blessed—Divine."

REUTERS TELEGRAMS.

[SWEETLY TO THE "CHINA MAIL."]
(Via Southern Route.)

THE WAR.

LONDON, 28th June, 1877.

THE PASSAGE OF THE DANUBE.

The Russians have occupied Hirsova.

30,000 troops of the Russian Army have
crossed the Danube.

OPERATIONS IN ASIATIC TURKEY.

An official Turkish despatch announces
that the Russian troops attacked Zelviri
[Zewin], but were defeated with very
heavy loss.

LONDON, 27th June, 1877.

REPORTED TURKISH VICTORY.

According to an official Turkish despatch,
the Turkish Commander has attacked and

completely defeated the Russians at
Batoum.

OPERATIONS ON THE DANUBE.

The Russians have commenced bombard-
ing Rustohuk: the Turks are replying
vigorously.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Service at St. Peter's Church to-
morrow morning will be conducted by the
Right Rev. Bishop Burdon.

The following vessels have been spoken by
S. S. *Achilles*, from Liverpool &c.: On 28th
June in Lat. 14.01 N. and Long. 112.43 E.
German barque *Mikado*, and a vessel show-
ing N.H.L.P., both for this port.

The progress of the Tea Race, so far as we
can learn, seems to bode ill success for the
backers of the *Glon* steamer. A telegram
dated London, June 22, states that the
Loudoun Castle had passed the Canal home-
wards; while another telegram, also dated
from London, but of date June 27, reports
the passage through the Canal of the
Glennagles and *Tartar*. From the indefi-
nite nature of these announcements, it is
impossible to state positively the day when
either steamer reached Port Said; but it
would seem to be certain that the *Loudoun
Castle* has secured a considerable lead in
the race.

We hear that Sir Hercules Robinson has
been appointed to the Governorship of the
Straits Settlements. This may appear
somewhat singular, as Sir Hercules will thus
go from a higher post to an inferior one,
but we expect the appointment will be only
temporary and made a sort of stepping stone
to a higher office before long. Rumour
says he is likely to succeed the Duke
of Buckingham and Chandos as Governor
of Madras, while the noble Duke will stop
into the Viceroyalty of India upon Lord
Lyttelton's retirement. Sir William Jervois
is likely to succeed Sir Wm. Cairns (in-
valid), as Governor of South Australia.

RETURN of Visitors to the City Hall Library
and Museum for the week ending June
27th 1877:—

	European.	Chinese.
Thursday, June 21st,	52	419
Friday,	22nd,	38
Saturday,	23rd,	32
Sunday,	24th,	323
Monday,	25th,	34
Tuesday,	26th,	34
Wednesday,	27th,	46
Totals,	273	2,218
Grand total, 2,496.		

Messrs HEDGE & Co.'s Foochow Weekly
Shipping Report, dated June 23, gives:—

Arrivals during the week.—June 16,
Ashuelot from Amoy, Scindia from Shang-
hai; 17, Yesso from Hongkong; 18, Eu-
rope and Han Kwang from Shanghai; 19,
Gaston Auger and Irazu from Hongkong;
Louisa from Swatow, Catharina from Amoy,
Barbara Taylor from Hongkong; 20, Lydia
from Hongkong.

Departures during the week.—June 17,
Narnoa for Hongkong; 20, Yesso for Hong-
kong, Han Kwang for Shanghai, Conquest
for Wenchow; 22, Ashuelot for Ningpo,
Europe for Shanghai.

Shipping in Port.—Wm. Manson, Fleurs
Castle, Mosquito, Woolahra, Penguin,
Viking, Hadda, Carl Ludwig, Anna, Rhoda,
Gamma, Delta, Scindia, Gaston Auger,
Irazu, Louisa, Catharina, Barbara Taylor,
and Lydia.

Swatow.

Chartered Effected.—27th June, 1877.
perance, 7,200 pounds, hence to Tientsin, 28
cents per pound, 13 day days; German brig
Frohlich, 8,000 pounds, hence to Tientsin,
32,240 in full 15 day days.

Arrivals.—21, *Scindia* from Newchwang,
Yesso from Coast Ports; 22, *Yesso* from
Shanghai; 24, *Jessie McDonald* from
Newchwang, Caroline from Chokeo, Cheang
Hook Kian from Hongkong; 25, *Peter* from
Chokeo, Norma from Newchwang, Carie
brooke from Hongkong; 26, *Hochung* from
Shanghai, Howang from Shanghai, Taiwan
from Amoy; 27, Yesso from Hongkong.

Departures.—21, *Ling Feng* for Amoy,
Sea Gull for wreck Japan, Nassau for Amoy,
Douglas for Coast Ports; 22, Yesso for
Hongkong; 23, Norma for Hongkong; 25,
Cheang Hook Kian for Amoy; 26, *Alice*
May for Foochow, Taiwan for Hongkong,
Hwan Yuen for Shanghai; 27, Yesso for
Coast Ports, Carisbrook for Amoy.

Vessels in Harbour.—Steamers: Tientsin,
Hochung, and Howang. Sailing: *Jessie
McDonald*, *Mary Blair*, *Lulu*, *Princess
Scraphi*, *Tokli*, *Condor*, *Frohlich*, *Esperance*,
Peter, *Caroline*, and *Norma*. Man-of-war:
H. I. C. M. S. *Chanto*.

Police Intelligence.
(Before James Russell, Esq.)
June 30, 1877.

FIGHTING.
Kwok Akow, a young widow, and Cha
Wong Mut, a married woman, were brought
up for fighting in Tank Lane. A Chinese
constable saw the fight and told the parties
to desist, but they renewed it, so he had to
take them into custody. The 1st defendant

Manila.

(From the Manila Papers.)

The third engineer of the steamer *Salvadora* named Robert Thompson, was found dead in his cabin on the night of the 12th June. The unfortunate man only entered the service of the steamer on that day. The deceased took his meals as usual and retired to his cabin by night-time. It appears that the first engineer returned on board about 11 p.m., and proceeded to call the deceased, but as no answer was heard, he entered the deceased's cabin and struck a match, when he discovered him quite dead. According to an enquiry held on the 13th, the deceased is said to have died from heart disease.

The Central Customs House has published a notification in the *Gazette* of the 18th June, which is of much interest to commerce. It runs as follows:—"Those merchants who have requested that the foreign merchandise imported into these islands, under flags also foreign, from the 1st June 1871 to same date in 1872, should enjoy the privilege of reduction of 25 per cent. of duty, the same as if it were carried under the national flag, according to the decree of the 28th June 1871, or that all be subject to the same duty, and those who are connected with trade who think themselves injured by the said Royal Decree, may send in, during the period of four months from the date of publication of this notice (June 18), any such claim they may think fit, justifying the sailing from the foreign ports of the vessels conveying the merchandise which has arrived at the ports of the archipelago during the said year, furnishing also, if possible, the date on which the said decree has been officially made known to the nations from whose ports the importing vessels left."

It is officially reported from Cayan (Le-panto) that in consequence of the failure of rice and other crops, it is feared that in the course of the present year, great scarcity of food will be experienced in this district.

The necessary plans for the establishment of the telegraphic cable to connect the Philippine Archipelago with Europe, the realization of which is of so much public and commercial interest, both to the Peninsula and the Philippines, have now been completed.

The steamer *Emeralda* on her arrival at Manila from Hongkong, on the 19th June, brought \$45,000 in gold.

The importation of gold and silver into the islands during the first fortnight of June, was \$25,048 in Spanish gold coins, \$76,200 in foreign gold coins, and \$1,806 in Spanish silver coins. None was exported.

Every possible impulse is now being given to the works of construction of the Manila Mint. Notwithstanding this, orders have been sent to Hongkong to retard for a fortnight, the shipment of the machinery constructed there, so that on their arrival, they can be fixed on their proper places instead of storing them.

On the morning of the 5th June, between the hours of 8.15 and 8.30, a shock of earthquake was felt in the provinces of Vigan, Vigan, San Fernando, Ilocos Sur and Ilocos Norte, the duration of which varied from 30 seconds to 1 minute in the different provinces.

Another strong but smart shock of earthquake was felt on the afternoon of the 14th June, at Ilocos Sur and Ilocos Norte.

It is said that the Banco Espanol Filipino will shortly distribute the best dividend ever given hitherto since its establishment.

The alms received by the Hospital San Juan de Dios during the month of May amounted to \$172.

The *Comercio* of the 14th June says that, according to some persons who have seen it yesterday, a Comet with three tails was observed to the East side, soon after sunset. The clouds prevented it from being clearly observed.

It is intended to provide the several telegraph stations of these islands with Sismometers, with the view of appreciating the different directions and intensity of the earthquakes.

An executioner was to leave on the 7th June, for the province of Pangasinan, for the purpose of discharging the painful duty compelled by his profession on the persons of three prisoners convicted for robbery and assault, attended with aggravated circumstances, and who were sentenced to suffer the extreme penalty of the law.

China.

(Herald, June 21st.)

About \$2,000 has been subscribed by the Foreign Community of this port towards the relief of sufferers by the recent flood.

The United States corvette *Ashland* arrived here on the 18th instant, from Amoy. H. B. M.'s *Mosquito* leaves for Tamsui to-morrow, the 22nd instant.

The shipment of Tea—which owing to the floods had been suspended for about a week—was resumed yesterday. We mention this remarkable fact in order to allay any anxiety that our numerous subscribers in England may feel in pursuing the export trade.

It is rumoured that the two disgraced members of the local Foreign Board, who were convicted of having entered into fraudulent contracts on account of the Provincial Government, are about to be executed; the Peking authorities—to whom the case was referred on appeal—having decided that the capital punishment adjudged shall be enforced.

Captain Miller, of the S. S. *Bowen*, reports, for general information, that his vessel was taken by Pilot Randall from Pagoda Anchorage to Spitiel Island, on her outward voyage, at the first of the flood, drawing 21 feet, through a straight channel in which the minimum soundings were five fathoms. Captain Miller is of opinion that this channel is preferable to the one that he has hitherto taken, as it avoids sharp turnings, at all times risky in tidal rivers.

Chen Taotai, late President of the *Tung Sh'ang-chu*, and the official chiefly concerned in the recent arrest of ex-pilot Porter, has, we hear, rather spelt his case against "Po, the great American Police Superintendent." Porter was charged, it will be remembered, amongst other alleged offences with having extorted money from the inhabitants of several fishing villages. It seems that these

villagers sent a petition to Chen Taotai shortly after Porter's arrest, in which they clearly exonerated Porter from the charge of having levied black-mail on their fishing grounds. We now learn that this petition was pigeon-holed by the worthy Taotai for several weeks, until at last, Porter having been discharged, nothing could be gained by a continued suppression of the document.

On the 20th instant, a public meeting was held at the Club, "to consider the best steps to be taken to induce the native authorities to dredge the river, stop the discharge of ballast from junks, and other precautions towards keeping the channel of the river clear. Mr W. Paterson occupied the chair, and in the course of a few introductory remarks, reminded the meeting that the present was a most appropriate time to again bring forward this important and ever-recurring question. They had all witnessed the havoc caused by the inundation then subsiding. Some of them had suffered losses in consequence, while all had experienced great inconvenience. Ting Futai would, he had no doubt, be ready to consider any practical suggestions they might be prepared to offer through their Consuls; and if His Excellency would not take the matter in hand, there was scarcely a Chinese official in the Empire that would lend an ear to the matter. The Chairman concluded by suggesting the election of a committee, to be empowered to inquire into the condition of the river, the causes of these annual floods, and to prepare a memorial on behalf of the foreign community for presentation to the Chinese Authorities through the Foreign Consuls. A committee of six was accordingly appointed; and the meeting terminated with the usual vote of thanks to the Chairman.

A curious piece of information comes to us from the city. One of the Foreign Consuls being desirous of paying his respects to the Viceroy, wrote to that august functionary, requesting to have His Excellency's views on the subject of an interview. The Viceroy replied, that he would be delighted to meet the foreign official at the *Tung Sh'ang-chu*, or Foreign Trade Board. Now this Foreign Trade Board is, very properly we think, no longer recognized as a medium of communication between the high Chinese Authorities and the Consuls. If we are rightly informed, the Consuls are now instructed to communicate direct with the head of the department concerned, and if necessary with either the Governor-General or Governor. So long as the Foreign Trade Board was the accepted channel of official communication, the Consuls were of course free to avail of particular courtesy extended to them within the walls of that second-rate Yamen; and they were further graciously spared the humiliation of entering by a side gate. Such an establishment therefore as the *Tung Sh'ang-chu* exactly suited Mandarin ideas of the eternal fitness of things. It was a compromise that, while appearing to favor the Consuls in a matter of national etiquette, yet maintained a popular Chinese notion as to the representatives of foreign powers being little better than tribute bearers to the great Ta'ching sovereignty. The Viceroy of Fokien will not open his middle gate to the Consular representatives, and the Consuls will not meet His Excellency at the *Tung Sh'ang-chu*.

A meeting of the Foreign Community was convened by the Consuls on the 19th inst., "to consider the expediency of inaugurating measures for the temporary relief of natives suffering from the inundation." The meeting was held at the Club, and Mr Sinclair, H. B. M.'s Consul, occupied the chair. The Chairman, after setting forth the object of the meeting, briefly stated that he had that day received information from the Chinese Authorities to the effect that there was great distress in the city and suburbs; but that beyond this bare fact he was not advised. The Chairman concluded by calling upon the Rev. S. L. Baldwin to address the Meeting. Mr Baldwin said that he had that day traversed the southern suburb and the neighbourhood of the South Gate of the city and could testify to the existence of great misery and suffering. Thousands of people were reduced to absolute poverty and starvation, and while the Chinese Authorities were doing all that they could towards the relief of the sufferers, he felt assured that much might be done through the aid of the foreign community. Mr Galton then proposed that a committee, consisting of Messrs Sinclair, De Lano, Risthalber, Leith, Young, and Dr Osgood, be appointed to enquire into the subject, and to devise such measures as might seem advisable. Dr Beaumont suggested that delay in such a case would be undesirable—while the Committee were deliberating, people might be starving, and it would therefore be better, he thought, to start a subscription in the room, and commence administering relief at once. Mr Sheppard was of the same opinion, and this amendment was finally incorporated with the original proposition. The meeting separated after a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

Tea.—Operations in Tea were during the first part of the week under review greatly retarded, and towards the close completely checked, by the disastrous flood. The actual business reported includes about 20,000 chests of Congou, at Tls. 7½ a 24½ per chest (short)—prices somewhat in favor of buyers, though not very materially lower. Common to Medium descriptions have more readily changed hands, while for the preferable grades season are asking comparatively low rates. A few chops of Fair to Finest Souchong have been purchased at Tls. 20 a 40 per chest (short)—or about last year's rates. Scented Teas continue to command extreme prices. The estimated damage to Tea through the recent inundation is computed at about 8,000 chests of Congou—the bulk of which was stored in native godowns, on Chinese account.

Total arrivals of Congou..... 284,714 chests.
" settlements " 210,290 "

Stock, 74,424 chests.

Total arrivals of Oolong..... 10,272 chests.
" settlements " 5,149 "

Stock, 7,123 chests.

Total arrivals of Scattered Tea 21,842 boxes.
" settlements " 14,748 "

Stock, 7,098 boxes.

Total arrivals of Souchong 9,978 chests.
" settlements " 8,645 "

Stock, 6,428 chests.

Total arrivals of Flowery Pekoe 3,900 chests.
" settlements " 952 "

Stock, 959 chests.

Tea Export.—To Great Britain—3,425,911 lbs. To Australia—2,801,629 lbs.

CHINA SUGAR EXPORTS.

The following statement exhibits the total arrivals of China Sugar in London from the 1st of Jan. to the present date (May 18):—

Onward	Hongkong	Shanghai	Formosa	Swatow	Hongkong
Flours Castle	7,700	6,125	9,778	7,464	5,897
Golden Spur	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Edmund Gressier	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
British Crown	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Ingeburg	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Duke of Abercorn	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Silver Eagle	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Corea and Kermalo	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Sateria	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Chachmauddin	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Adeline & Marianne	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Marco Polo	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Ascalon	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Univers	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Parry	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
M. Brookman	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Joachim Christian	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Henrietta Behn	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Tassan	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Nishon	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Annie Braginton	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Altona	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Janet	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Carl Wilhelm	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Flensburg	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Virginia	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Yankara	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Salama	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Marie	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Holstein	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Maria Heydorn	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
J. H. Bowers	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Peep O'Day	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Borealis	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Lord of the Isles	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
George Shotton	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Elmstone	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Madagascar (s)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Faugh-a-Ballagh	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Alma	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Dronning Louise	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Hants County	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Falma	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Chadreaux	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Chalmerte	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
By mail steamers, about	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total,	487,087				

PUNCH'S ESSENCE OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

THE GREAT DEBATE ON THE EASTERN QUESTION.

(Commons).—The fullest House of the Session. Strangers as thick as thieves, or bees at swarming-time, in the Speaker's gallery. A ballot among some four hundred for some eighty places—worse than claimants on the Treasury in Coalition-time. Peers in every place that Peers could be poked into—in the Ministry. Members wherever Members could sit or stand. Both galleries brimming over; and M.P.'s seated on the steps below the gangway. An overflow, in fact, of uninformed in-and-out-siders to see the Opposition Action worked by his own pack; of those who were behind the scenes, to see W. E. G. turned tactician, split his differences and his Resolutions, in order to re-convert Her Majesty's Opposition.

Let Punch remind the readers of the substance of these four famous Resolutions. The first censured the Porte for not punishing the authors of the Bulgarian atrocities at Lord Derby's bidding. The second declared that Turkey had forfeited all claims on the moral and material support of England, until she mended her ways. The third pledged us to the cause of self-government in the Turkish provinces. The fourth committed us to the principle of a European treaty to enforce Europe's will on Turkey, by coercion, if need be.

Rather than support the two latter, Sir John Lubbock had given notice to extinguish all four under "the previous question." The debate on this would have brought into strong relief the antagonism between the more advanced Liberals of the Opposition, who were prepared to support all four Resolutions, and the more moderate majority, who would have voted with Sir John, and so shelved the Resolutions, without directly negating them. One question between the sections of Opposition in the House, and out of it, hangs on the policy of coercion. Another, and more important at this moment, lies between a policy of strict neutrality and one of, or at least tending to, war.

Punch has always kept one line on the coercion. Unless England meant to join in coercing Turkey into compliance with the conclusions of a Conference, she should never have taken part in one that, without coercion, was sure to end in smoke. Let those who may wish to consult our record, turn back to the Cartoon, in which, immediately on the conclusion of the Conference, Punch put to the British Lion the crucial question, "If you didn't mean to back up Lord Salisbury, why did you send him?"

From the moment that Her Majesty's Government proclaimed their policy of non-coercion, the way was clear for Her Majesty's Opposition to have proclaimed theirs of coercion, if they dared. They did not dare. Their ranks were from that moment divided into a mere cautious wing, and a thorough-going and daring wing, under Mr Gladstone and the Duke of Argyll.

The spectacle which the Majority promised themselves on Monday was the inter-colonial combat of these two wings—the duel of the Hartingtonist and the Gladstonist. They were disappointed. Mr Gladstone, rather than give the House this gladiatorial exhibition, consented to throw over the third and fourth Resolutions on which the wings were at odds, and to modify Resolutions one and two, so that the Opposition might fight shoulder to shoulder in their support.

Punch won't say if this was a wise, or unwise, a brave or cowardly, policy. He would, as a rule, rather see quarrels fought out than stifled. This is a quarrel sooner or later to be fought out. But whether it should be fought out by Her Majesty's Opposition for the amusement of H. M. Government is another matter.

Naturally, the Majority considered themselves very ill-used in being thus robbed of their anticipated entertainment. The bolder spirits, who were willing to face this fight, in the strength of their manly principle, "thorough," found voice by Chamberlain and Courtney to express their regret at the compromise. But if their Leader consented to waive a vote on his third and fourth Resolutions, he did not, happily for England and the House, waive his speech in their support.

Thanks to them, we have heard the boldest, most logical, and, as Punch believes, in the long run, wisest and most

clear-sighted English policy on the Eastern Question propounded and maintained in the most spirit stirring speeches ever delivered in the House of Commons. Never on any question were parties, in or out of the House, so divided as on this. Punch, finding all his hopes for the future, all his convictions of duty in the present, all his conclusions from history in the past, reflected in Mr Gladstone's noble words, does not hesitate to avow himself—so far as he has a personality at one with the Member for Greenwich, and those who go along with him, in this crisis. He believes, if those views had been boldly and consistently maintained by the Government from the first, war might have been averted, and the oppressed Rayahs would have learnt 'at this that they had as staunch and stout a friend in the Lion as in the Bear, not to say a safer and more magnanimous defender.

But the opportunity has been allowed to pass. Another influence (a veiled force that has been working from the first) has been allowed to prevail, an influence in all points tending to condemnation of Turkey and to distrust of Russia; an influence that seems to have for its object to set the Lion and Bear by the ears, and to exaggerate the danger to English interests in Asia and Europe from Russia's hostilities with Turkey; an influence that has been allowing the Ship of State to drift, if not plotting her, nearer the Maelstrom of War—of war, if not avowedly for Turkey, at least against Russia as the enemy of Turkey, and in the name of English interests, remotely and obscurely involved in any probable event, and for the present, not implicated at all. All consciousness of such a drift, not to say of co-operation with it, has been in the first night of the debate discarded in the mainly straightforward speech of the Home Secretary. What he says he stands by. His worst enemy can never charge him with fighting a Cross, henceforth our Government is pledged, as positively as a Government can be, to neutrality in the unhappy but inevitable war—inevitable mainly, as Punch is sorry to believe, through the stupidity, shilly-shallying, and half-heartedness of our Rulers—of Her Majesty's Opposition, as well as Her Majesty's Government.

Mr Cross's distinct avowal of neutrality at this crisis, when the dogs of war are yelping their loudest, the country owes to Mr Gladstone and his Resolutions—and, as things are, even this is a great gain.

Through Monday and Tuesday, Thursday and Friday night, the speaking went on, with vehement reiteration of the words, and after the first great gust of the wind, Mr Gladstone in defence of what might have been, Mr Cross's in re-assertion as to what is—with little increase either of sweetness or light in the House, whatever may have been the enlightening effect out of it. Punch waives the task of reiterating the iterations of the speakers night after night; only noting that, for Turk, and against Russ, Mr Chaplin, Sir Robert Peel, and Lord Elcho talked most wild and wildly; while, on the other side, Mr Courtney was an exception to the general rule of repetition. He boldly avowed his regret at the watering down of the Resolutions, his readiness to have supported the strongest of them, and his entire adherence to a policy of coercion applied to Turkey.

Thus all the week has been taken up in a sharp defining of parties and policies on this Eastern great question, and above all, in making it clear that England stands pledged not to strike on behalf of the effete and unimprovable Turk—or, if she strike in at all, to do so only on behalf of grave national interests, when those interests are visibly menaced. When they are, it is quite certain that all parties will be agreed that the time has indeed come for the British Lion to show his teeth. It is just as certain that that time is not yet.

Chaff at such a moment, and on such a subject, is impertinence. Punch has felt a call to be serious, and to speak as he feels, without even putting the thin mask of irony over his seriousness.

A "PASSENGER METER."

The passenger-meter which has just been placed on the Second-avenue cars, possesses in a high degree the distinguishing merits of the gas-meter. It consists of a turnstile placed at the door of the car, through which every passenger must pass on entering. The turnstile is connected with an iron box furnished with a dial-plate, resembling, to some extent, that of the gas-meter. Whenever any one enters the car the turnstile revolves, and a new figure is added to the sum displayed on the dial-plate. Were this all that the passenger-meter is capable of doing, its superiority to the gas-meter would not be apparent; but, in point of fact, the record of the entrance of passengers is only a part of its work. Whenever a passenger leaves the car, he increases by one the sum of the figures on the dial, and whenever the conductor passes from the platform to the interior of the car, or returns to his post of observation, the active meter charges him with another passenger. Thus in any possible event the meter will always charge the conductor with twice as many passengers as he has actually carried, and it may be safely asserted that the average gas-meter rarely surpasses this feat. There is also evidence that in imitation of the gas-meter, the passenger-meter works with its greatest efficiency when the car to which it is attached is not in use. The other day the dial on one of the Second-avenue cars, at the hour of 9 o'clock a.m., indicated that 18,000 passengers had already entered the car. The shameless mendacity of this assertion was worthy of the boldest gas-meter, and the haggard face of the conductor showed that he perfectly understood that the passenger meter was running him. Now, there can be no doubt that in the silence of the previous night, while that car was locked up in the depot, the meter had been registering imaginary passengers with frightful rapidity. From 12 o'clock at midnight to 6 o'clock the next morning it must have falsely charged the conductor with at least 17,000 passengers, at five cents each. He knew that when his day's work was ended he would be called upon to account for these fares. It was no wonder that, with this terrible catastrophe impending over him, he became utterly reckless, and occasionally whistled the tune, charging himself with a dozen more imaginary passengers, and grimly smiling at the vastness of his ruin.

CHARLES MACHAY AND WORDSWORTH.

"I presented myself at Hydal Mount about noon on the following day, and found the poet walking in his garden, commanding a beautiful view over Grassmere and the hills, or rather mountains, that enclosed and shut in that picturesque little lake, Mr.

Wordsworth at this time had turned his seventy-sixth year, and walked somewhat feebly with the aid of a stick. He welcomed me very courteously, and asked me to excuse him for receiving me out of doors, as he preferred the open air, and for walking somewhat slowly, as a few days previously he had strained his foot by stumbling over a molehill. I reminded him that William the Third had died from an accident of a similar kind, and expressed my gratification to see that in the present case the result had not been so serious. He suddenly said, I thought somewhat ungraciously—"I am told that you write poetry. I never read a line of your poems and don't intend. I suppose I looked surprised at the apparent rudeness of this, for he went on to say—"You must not be offended with me; the truth is, I never read anybody's poetry but my own." Again I suppose that my face must have expressed what I certainly felt—a slight degree of wonder at a declaration which I thought so very gratuitous. "You must not be surprised," he added, "for it is not vanity that makes me say this. I am an old man, and little time is left me in the world. I use that little as well as I may, to revise all my poems carefully, and make them as perfect as I can before I take my final departure." It was quite evident from the frankness of this explanation, that the old gentleman did not mean to wound my self-love while explaining and vindicating his own; and I could but take in good part the confidence he had reposed in me. Desiring to turn the conversation, I stopped a moment in our walk to admire the outline of the picturesque mountain across the lake, and pointing to it, asked him its name. "Dear me!" he replied, "that's Nab Scar. Have you never read my poem?" It was on the tip of my tongue but my own; but I reflected that he was old enough to be my grandfather, and not only that, but how untrue the statement would have been. So I refrained, and listened attentively as he spoke. "I have described Nab Scar more than once in my poems. Don't you remember the following?" (And here he recited, in a deep bass voice, a passage of 20 or 30 lines, which was entirely new to me, though I did not like to tell him so.)—Charles Mackay's "Forty Years' Recollections."

DON'T SAY THAT.

It was late. The laden sceptre of the sable goddess was stretched over the alumbering world, and yet they stood at the old front gate, and he wound a protecting arm around her to protect her from the falling dews. Her exquisite head dropped upon his shoulder, and the lovelight shone in her lustrous eyes. It was now or never. He would know his fate, be it bliss or misery. He pointed to a star—not one of the terrible shooting stars that crowd the cemeteries of Burlington with their unburied slain; oh, no—not one of those destroying angels, but one of those fixed, glittering stars that know their places and stay in them—and spoke thus:—"Darling, by you bright orb I swear—" "Oh, don't say that," she murmured, and her voice was like the sound of flutes upon the water. "Leander Smith said that, and he ran away and married his uncle's kitchen girl the very next week."

"Dear one," he resumed, "by the hime arching dome that bends over us, I—" "Oh, no," she sighed, rubbing a prescription of Laird's Bloom of Youth upon his cassimere shoulder, "don't say that, please; Orestes Johnson said that, and, just think, he found out, before the affair went very far that he had two wives in Indiana." "My own," he once more tried, "by every whispering breeze that touches with its balmy kiss the sleeping flowers—" "Oh, please, please, don't say that," she said in pleading tones. "Mr Trevelyan La Ronke said that, and do you know, it turned out that he was a waiter in a Water-street restaurant, and he came up one evening dreadfully intoxicated, when we had company, and shouted to go to set out a large plate of beefsteak and potatoes, and potatoes, potatoes, one plate liveroni, corn-beefsteak, coffee, two, beefsteak, krasenblack-beerboth!" "Oh, please don't say that," it sounds dreadful to me. "Daystar of my life," he tried, "bright gem of—" "Oh, no, no, no," she sighed wearily, "not that; Mr Tresslewich said that, and the next week we saw him at the circus in a suit of red and white stuff, sitting in the midst of a sawdust ring, tying his legs in a bow-knot around his neck, and crawling through a hoop not half big enough for him. Oh, anything but that!" "Well, then," he said in despair, "I'll be nothing, for I'll be dabbled in I've had time to learn any more. I ain't a walking lovers' dictionary." "Sir—" she said, assuming an erect posture. "Madam," he said stiffly, "adieu!" She went into the house with a face like a shield that was white on one side, and brown on the other, and he strode down the sidewalk with one shoulder looking like a whitewasher's advertisement, and a long curl of raven hue hanging to the collar of his coat. They never met again.—American paper.

CAPTAIN Burnaby has received from Messrs. Cassell, Fetter, and Galpin a cheque for 250l. as a voluntary payment in recognition of the success of his "Ride to Khiva" and in addition to the 750l. paid to him for that work.

Quotations.

HONGKONG, June 30, 1877.

OPPIUM.—New Patna, cash, \$550 credit, 550
" Old Patna, cash, 555 credit, 555
" New Benares, cash, 542 credit, 542
" Old Benares, cash, 550 credit, 550
"

Portfolio.

THE LEAVES' SWEET SECRET.

Have you ever caught the secret
Which the leaves for ever sing
Through each balmy day of Summer,
When the birds are on the wing?
Have you listened to their language
And their laughter, soft and sweet?
Have you watched their shining glances
Through the noontide's glowing heat?
Oh! they make such merry music,
Gayly dancing in the breeze,
Every tiny leaf a tremble
On the solemn old oak trees.
That you know some happy secret
Must have stirred each winsome elf
To those bursts of fairy laughter,
And you fairly laugh yourself!
Up and down they dance and quiver,
Back and forth they sing in glee,
While the whistling wind still louder
Pipes their merry minstrelsy.
All along the woodland borders,
Past the reapers and their slaves,
Still the rippling music greets you,
Of the laughter of the leaves.
Ah! 'tis sure some lover's secret
Which they whisper day by day;
Never ceasing, never tiring
Of the old and happy lay.
Merry song and merry singers,
Merry hearts where love is king,
Every Summer brings new lovers,
Every year fresh leaves to sing.
"ON THE OTHER SIDE."
We go our ways in life too much alone;
We hold ourselves too far from all our
kind;
Too often we are dead to sigh and moan;
Too often, to the weak and helpless, blind;
Too often, where distress and want abide,
We turn and pass upon the other side.
It should be ours the oil and wine to pour
Into the bleeding wounds of stricken ones;
To take the smitten, and the sick and sore,
And bear them where a stream of blessing
runs;
Instead, we look about—the way is wide,
And no we pass upon the other side.
—Bleeker.

WHEN tired with vain rotations of the
day
Sleep winds us up for the succeeding
down.
—Young.

Few persons bestow half so much at-
tention on the preservation of their own
health as they daily devote to that of their
dogs and horses. —Dr. Kitchener.

If you stand in need of physicians, let
these three things be your physicians: a
cheerful mind, relaxation from business,
and a moderate diet. This was one of
the sensible maxims of the School of Health
at Salerno.

ABSTINENCE is the easiest, cheapest, and
best cure for the disorders which arise from
indigestion or intemperance. I do not
mean what Celcius calls the first degree of
it, "when the sick man takes nothing,"
but the second, "when he takes nothing
but what he ought." —Kitchener.

Every physician knows, though meta-
physicians know little about it, that the
laws which govern the animal machine are
as certain and invariable as those which
govern the planetary system, and are as
little within the control of the human being
who is subject to them. —Priestley.

It is of essential importance to health,
to preserve the tranquillity of the mind, and
not to sink under the disappointments of
life, to which all, but particularly the old,
are frequently exposed. Nothing ought
to disturb the mind of an individual who
is conscious of having done all the good in
his power. —Sinclair.

A sense of duty is inherent in the
constitution of our nature, and cannot be
escaped till we can escape from ourselves.
It does not wait on any ontological con-
ditions, and incur the risk of non-existence
should no assurance be gained with regard
to a being and a life beyond us. Even
though we came out of nothing, and returned
to nothing we should be subject to the
claim of righteousness so long as we are
what we are. Morals have their own base
and are second to nothing. —Martineau.

JEALOUSY.

Jealousy is such a stupid, illogical passion!
Somebody likes you better than me; there-
fore, I am to hate you. Thus jealousy
reasons, and seems to forget one of the
most obvious facts in life—namely, that one
is liked by any person according as one
presents a likeable appearance to that
person. Nothing can prevent the operation
of this natural law. It is no good your
urging that you are the father, mother,
brother, sister, husband, or lover of the
person by which you wish to be supremely
loved. If you are not lovable to him, or
her, all argument, all exhortation, all
passion is thrown away which is intended
to produce love. You can force the out-
ward show, but not the inward feeling. A
jealous person will exclaim: "Why don't
you confide in me?" The real answer is:
"You are not a person to be confided in,"
and all claims for confidence come to nothing
when confronted with that important
fact. Jealousy is, therefore, the peculiar
vice of stupid people. —Sir Arthur Helps.

THE WORRY OF THEM!

We easily know a nervous man. You
say "He never walks, he runs." Born in
a hurry, he lives in a hurry, and you antici-
pate that he will depart this life with cor-
responding precipitation. Full of fears
freely expressed. Afraid he will be too
late for the train, or the train will be too
late for him. Afraid it will rain, or afraid
it will not. You ought to pity him, but
you can't. Entitled to consideration, he
awakens only vexation. You pronounce
him a worrying companion. He comes in
with a weary uttered or expressed. A
shush-sh rises to your lips as he approaches,
and you look to administer to him some
quintessence. He makes door knobs ache and
break. In your provocation you call him
an animated thrashing machine. He is
unconscious, outside of active nervousness.
You know how infectious it is. As catch-
ing as the small-pox. You feel that if you
don't get out of his orbit you will be just
like him. His watch outruns his neigh-
bors' time-pieces. True, he is always in
time for everything; but at the cost of
whatever comes in his way. You play
his tried-looking wife. How can life go
smoothly with her? He loves her dearly,
but as you look into her worried face, you
remember that poor pussy never purrs
when you rub her fur the wrong way. As
for his own quantum of comfort, you can't
see when he stops to take it; and the
fugacity of it is the utterly repudiates the idea
of his being nervous. —Church Journal.

UNCLE ZEKE'S CONSCIENCE.

Some years ago there moved to the neigh-
borhood of Uncle Zeke's cabin, a gentleman
from New York whose identity may be
disguised under the name of Smith. The
new-comer engaged vigorously in farming,
and by liberal employment and prompt
payment soon gained the good-will of all the
colored men around him. Uncle Zeke in
particular was never weary of chanting his
praises, and many a bushel of oysters did
Ezekiel convert into money at Bellevue, as
Smith's estate was called.

But all the good-will of his humble
neighbors did not suffice to protect Mr. Smith
from pilferings. Shoats would disappear
mysteriously during the night, geese and
turkeys would take wing for parts unknown,
and in particular the corn-crib would fre-
quently show by unmistakable signs that its
sanctity had been violated. To the story of
these various losses would Uncle Zeke incline
a sympathetic ear, and his "Well, now,
who ever hear de like o' dat? Clar to
goodness dese yere boys is gettin' wusser
and wusser," evidenced alike his detestation
of the crime and his contempt for the
offender.

Smith's patience was at last exhausted,
and he determined upon vigorous measures
for the protection of his property. His
first experiment was to place a large spring
rat trap, artfully concealed in a heap of
shelled corn, close by the cat hole in the
corn-crib door, expecting that the unwary
thief, plunging his hand recklessly through
the hole into the heap, would be caught and
held until some one came to set him free.
But lo! next morning the trap was found
sprung and the heap of corn diminished, but
the thief had vanished and left no traces
behind.

At last a good-sized box arrived from New
York, and the next day the local carpenter
was ordered to fix two brass handles to the
corn-crib; one to be put alongside the door
for convenience, as Mr. Smith publicly
explained, of studying one's self while
turning the other. The second handle had
a latch attached to it by which the door was
secured on the inside, and was set in such a
position that any one turning it must hold
on by the other knob to prevent being
thrown backward by the opening door. Both
handles were profusely decorated with glass,
and elicited much admiration from the
hands, who submitted them to a critical
examination. The carpenter's work being
finished, Mr. Smith, in presence of all his
colored employees, solemnly repeated, in the
face of the corn-crib, the first two lines of
the second book of Virgil's *Æneid*, and an-
nounced that his corn was thereforward
secure. A box, stated to contain seeds, was
that afternoon deposited in the crib, and
during the early part of the ensuing night
the proprietor of Bellevue secretly buried
himself with a coil of insulated wire.

Numerous and divers were the specula-
tions among the darkies. Jim Gookley
"lowed" Mr. Smith done wicked dat ar
corn house, sho' nuff. Tell you, gummens,
you touch dem 'ere handles, evil spirit carry
you away. No such ting's evil spirit?
How do you know dere no such ting? Huh,
boy, go see what de Bible say about dem
ting's. Pete Lee "didn't believe in no
spirits; get a gun fix somehwair inside dat
house; turn de handle an' de gun go off.
Seen dem ting's before up country when I
live in Goozleum." Another theorist averred
that "while Mr. Smith sayin' dat ar Scrip-
ter ober dem handles he set a white pigeon
come a-sallin' round an' round, an' done
light on de peak o' de corn house roof.
High! tell you, ear, sumpin' up, sho' nuff!"

Uncle Zeke, like the rest, was troubled in
his mind, but, unlike his fellows, he de-
termined to waste no time in speculation,
but to seek his information direct from
headquarters. Prepared with half a bushel
of oysters as an excuse for conversation, he
sought an interview with Mr. Smith, and
boldly propounded his questions.

"Mr. Smith, what you bin a-doin' to dat
ar crib o' yorn?"
"Why, Uncle Zeke, what do you want
to know for?"
"Oh, nuffin, sary coter corn like. Hearn
all de boys talkin' 'bout it—nebber see nuffin
like dat."

"Well, Uncle Zeke, I can't very well
explain it to you; but I just advise you—
don't go near that crib after dark, or you
may see something you won't like." And
Uncle Zeke departed, revolving many things
in his mind.

It was midnight—the hour when church
yards are said to yawn, not with exhaustion,
but returning animation. In front of the
enchanted corn-house stood Brother Ezekiel,
a lengthy pole in his hand, and a capacious
meal bag over his shoulder.

In silent meditation he stood for some
minutes, deliberating on the best plan of
attack. The great Newfoundland watch dog
barked toward him, evidently in rejoicing
welcome. Forth from his pocket the old
man drew a savory bit of fried bacon, which
the faithful "Bos'en" eagerly devoured.

The reflection ended, the dog lay con-
tently on the ground and watched the
consequent proceedings with the air of a
totally disinterested observer.

"Clar to goodness, now," muttered Uncle
Zeke, "wish I un'stood 'bout dis ting.
Can't be no spring trap like a las' time, kase
how he gwine to spring froo de do'?" Ke-
ke! Done bodder Mr. Smith sho' nuff when
he find dat ole rat trap sprung and nuffin
coth. High! Can't fool disser chap wid no
traps. No, sar! Done see too much for dat."

Uncle Zeke paused, scratched his head me-
ditatively, and then resumed his soliloquy:
"Well, I declare, ef disser don't beat
preachin'! Mus' be a gun in dar. Ef ain't
no gun den dere ain't nuffin dere—all
foolness. Anyway, I's gwine for to try
him."

Uncle Zeke threw his bag to the ground,
stepped on one side of the house, and with
his pole struck a sharp blow on the brass
knob nearest him. Nothing followed. He
tried against it with his arm, but still
without success. He went to the other side
of the house and repeated his experiments
on the second knob, but still all remained
quiet.

Uncle Zeke now drew from his pocket a
skeleton key, mounted the ladder, and in a
trice had opened the padlock which held the
door.

"Dar now, jus' as I thought. De boss
done humbug dem fool nigger; make um
think disser house 'wicked. Ain't nuffin dar,
sho' nuff!"

The old darkey reached up cautiously and
turned the handle. The door opened a
little, and, casting away all fear, Uncle
Zeke boldly reached for the other knob, to
steady himself while he swung back the
door.

hands drift. Like a log the old man
dropped to the ground, lay gasping, praying,
and generally bewildered.
"Oh, de lawdship! Oh, my heavenly
Master! Who ober tought o' dat! My
conscience done wake up! My 'conscience
done wake up! Hearn 'bout it often, an'
now I know it. Oh, my heavenly Master!
if you leta up on me dis time, Uncle Zeke
nebber touch nuffin no mo'. Clar to good-
ness I's a change' man from dis day.
B-r-r-r-r-r-r!" And what, with the shock,
the fright and the fall, Uncle Zeke's senses
seemed leaving him.

"Ezekiel!" said a solemn voice. In-
stinctively Uncle Zeke answered: "Here
me," and looked in the direction of the sound.
Oh, horror! A figure clad in white was
nearing him with slow and solemn steps.
As the mysterious visitor approached it
seemed to rise until it towered to the height
of at least ten feet. The wretched Ezekiel,
on his hands and knees, his eyes protruding,
and his jaw dropped, remained as if
paralyzed.

Suddenly the phantom bowed itself, and
its head descending with incredible swiftness,
smote the unfortunate Uncle-Zeke senseless
to the earth.

Three days later, as poor Uncle Zeke lay,
racked with rheumatism and tormented with
spiritual fear, upon his bed in the single
room at his cabin, the door opened, and in
walked Mr. Smith, of Bellevue.

"Good morning, Uncle Zeke. Why,
what's the matter with you, old man?"
"Oh, Mr. Smith! oh, Mr. Smith, I done
had some terrible sperences lately. De angel
ob de Lord done wrestle wid me, an' my
conscience done woke, an' oh, my heavenly
Master, I's one sufferin' sinner. Mr.
Smith, is you bin—is you done—is you
miss anything wid dat ar o-corn house o'
yorn?"

"No, indeed, Uncle Zeke; nobody been
near it; everything all right now."

"An' nobody done touch de look? Do'
look 'ebry mornin'?"
"Yes, indeed. Why, who do you think
would touch it, old man?"

Uncle Zeke answered not, but his lips
moved convulsively as he muttered: "Knock
me down fus, an' den look de do' an' look
de key. Now I know it was de angel ob de
Lord."

A CONVERSATION AT COURT.

A Chinese official, holding the post of
Superintendent of Customs at one of the
Treaty ports, having recently been pre-
sented at Court, the following conversation
took place—the Empress mother taking
the lead in the dialogue:—

Q.—When did you arrive?
A.—On the 14th day of the moon before
last.

Q.—You have come at the expiration of
your term of office, have you?
A.—Yes. I have been honoured with a
favourable recommendation for further em-
ployment.

Q.—Is your district all quiet?
A.—The district is all quiet. There is a
little distress, but soup kitchens have been
established for relief.

Q.—There is no disturbance among the
common people, is there?
A.—There is no disturbance.

Q.—Are there any sectarian rebels (教匪
adherents of some religious sect.) in your
jurisdiction?
A.—There are no sectarian rebels in my
jurisdiction, nor has there been any cutting
off of tails.

Q.—Are the foreigners in your circuit
all quiet?
A.—The foreigners at ——— may be con-
sidered reasonable.

Q.—How many foreigners have you?
A.—Ordinarily about two or three hun-
dred, but in summer, when foreign men-of-
war come, there are a considerable number
more.

Q.—You are very well versed in manag-
ing foreign affairs.
A.—The foreigners at ——— are few;
the business, so far, has been easy to
manage.

Q.—I am told you are very well skilled
in managing foreign business.
A.—I have been six years in office.

Q.—How did you enter the service?
A.—I entered as a Graduate of the Han-
lin.

Q.—What province do you belong to?
A.—Fokien.

Q.—How old are you?
A.—39 years.

Q.—Have you been to Yunnan?
A.—I have been in service in Ho-nan.

Q.—Were you serving in the field with
Mao Chang-hai?
A.—Yes; I was under Mao Chang-hai
for three years.

Q.—Have you been in battle?
A.—I have.

Q.—Have you had a command?
A.—I have.

Q.—Was it against the Nien-fei that you
were engaged?
A.—Yes; against the Nien-fei and against
the Canton rebels.

Q.—Was that in Shantung?
A.—I was first under Mao Chang-hai and
afterwards under Ting Po-cheng.

Q.—Has the Fusi sent an officer to act
for you while absent?
A.—Yes; Expectant ——— is acting for
me.

CELEBRITIES AT HOME.

M. THIERS IN THE PLACE SAINT-GEORGES.
M. Thiers had been just fifty years in
Paris—forty-nine of which he had been a
marked figure in the intellectual ranks of
his country—when Citizens Fontaine and
Jules Andrieux, delegates of the Commune,
directing a horde of communards, gutted his
home and proceeded to raze it to the ground.
They had hardly got the walls down when
the Versailles troops delivered the capital
from their fangs, and when the National
Assembly at Versailles voted the owner
something over a million of francs to re-
build and refurnish his home. The present
white mansion, in the pure Louis XIV.
style, is the splendid result of the As-
sembly's most honourable act; so that, amid
all the catastrophe of 1871, M. Thiers
came out at any rate no loser. The magnificent
library in which he is now writing an ac-
count of his prodigious career, and finishing
his long-projected history of the Medici, is
not the old library, it is true; but it is on
the old spot, and is filled with the treasures
of the ancient place, which MM. Fontaine
and Andrieux were good enough, having
carried them away in carts amid the yells
of a frantic mob, not to destroy. The
bibles were, no doubt, to have been sold
for the good of the Committee of Public
Safety, and as a punishment for the part
of the *Sieur Thiers* was taking in the salvation
of his country; but Fortune did not betray
these earnest men in the *genre terrible*.

M. Thiers descends from a Marseillais
family of cloth-merchants, who were ruined
by the first Revolution. Fate owed the
family some compensation, and made the
son the successful historian of the event
which wrecked their fortunes. Fame in
letters, and in statesmanship and wealth
also, has come to M. Thiers out of the
throes and convulsions of revolution; and
he is now in his old age secure in a superb
retreat, covered with honours, consulted
by kings albeit ex-president, with more in-
fluence over political events than the great
gendarme at the Elysée, because he has
always been cunning enough to avoid the
responsibility of the revolution he has
helped to make, and has managed to reap
again and again as at once the
champion of freedom and of society. His
début in life is a plain key to his career.

The mixed feelings with which French-
men regard M. Thiers are explained by the
salient facts of his political career. He has
made much and marred much. At this
moment he is a danger to the Republic
which he helped to create. M. Gambetta
has called him a serpent in spectacles; but
now the two are friends. Some of the
French papers refer to him as the great
statesman, the illustrious veteran, the
saviour of the country; while others—and
these not the ultra-democratic organs—
describe him as a great man whose career
has been a curse to France. He has not
passed a single law; his name is not
identified with one measure of progress;
he is a protectionist of the most old-
fashioned type, and did harm to commerce
while President, by reversing some of the
Free Trade policy of the Empire. He was
the opponent of railways; he is no friend
to England, and nearly involved the two
countries in war under Louis Philippe.
And yet there is not a living Frenchman of
whom all France is prouder.

"Petit bonhomme vit encore," the *badauds* say to
one another as they see him make a brisk
turn in the Parc Monceau, followed by a
tall footman carrying his umbrella. His
eyes pierce sharply through the big spec-
tacles, noting flowers and trees, and *bonnes*
and babies. Paris delights in him. He
is French among Frenchmen. It was he
who boarded Bismarck, and extorted Belfort
from the greedy German. It was he who
said the millian. Above all, it is he who
has said scores of good things—who has
spread contemporary history with *mot*.
In his youth, when he wrote on art, there
was an undercurrent of poetry and senti-
ment in his compositions which reminded
the reader that the author was a cousin of
André Chénier; but this has long since
evaporated. "He makes ideas flow from
facts," said Sainte-Beuve; "he puts life
and movement into everything." The same
critic observed of him that, although he
would pile details to a monstrous height,
the mass formed a shapely monument, and
the horizon was never blocked out.

As a conversationalist there is scarcely a
subject on which M. Thiers does not sparkle.
He is the prince of *causers*. His intellect
reminds you of a swarm of fire-flies rather
than of a great shining light. De Lamartine
formed a similar estimate of him as an
orator. "He never struck great blows, but
he dealt an infinite number of little ones,
by which he broke ministerial majesties,
and dethroned kings. He had not the grand in-
flexions of Mirabeau, but he had his strength
in pieces. Out of Mirabeau's club he made
arrows." M. Thiers' shrill weak voice, pro-
ceeding from his diminutive body, could
never have compassed grand effects; but it
has force enough to barb showers of darts,
and he is quite conscious of the necessity
he is under of driving his point home inch
by inch. He has understood, perhaps,
better than any of his contemporaries the
value of sounding phrases and epigrams and
chavirismes among his countrymen; and he
has made himself a superior M. Joseph
Prudhomme. His *frivolousness* is as con-
spicuous in his plump figure, his dimpled
bourgeois face, and his immortal white
cravat, cultivated possibly as an outward
mark of his connection with the Mon-
archy of July; as it is in his conversation,
and his readiness to settle everything
under the sun, even to the manner of
commanding an army. His military pre-
tensions, when the Versailles army was
preparing to enter Paris and scatter the
Commune, were most diverting. He would
have shared the command with MacMahon.
There has been one dreadful drawback,
however, to the military career of Prud-
homme Thiers—he has never been able to
show himself on horseback.

The hôtel of this most remarkable French-
man is a palace. The hall, of red and green
marble, is monumental; the reception
rooms are those of an ambassador. The
great reception salons, in Louis XV. style
—white and gold, and with some exquisite
wood-carvings—are hung with red-silk
damask. The *salon à manger*, in the ground-
floor, is a superb apartment for the plain
roast and boiled which are the daily fare of
Monsieur and Madame. The sculptured
consoles and the carved wall-panels, the
dressoir in variegated marbles and the
flower-paintings of Rey and Petit, make a
delightful *coup-d'œil* from the little Louis
XIV. *salon* at the entrance. A broad stair-
case rises from the marble vestibule to a
spacious corridor or gallery. Opposite,
great doors lead to a saloon, which is a
museum of antiquities and art-work collected
by the illustrious *bourgeois*. On the one
hand are private rooms of Madame, and on

the other those of Monsieur. From his
state bedroom M. Thiers looks out upon
his handsome gardens. At hand are two
rooms on which the most extraordinary
excavations have been made to make them
exact counterparts of two sacred places de-
stroyed by the communards. They are the
rooms of M. Thiers' mother-in-law; disposed
exactly as she left them when she died, and
never used. Men, as a rule, are not wor-
shippers of the memory of mothers-in-law
to this extent. By these mysterious rooms
are those of Mademoiselle Dornes—the in-
separable companion of M. and Madame
Thiers. The approach to the library is
royal in the arrangement. Through massive
mahogany doors you gain the ante-room;
beyond, through a sculptured oak door, is
M. Thiers' study; and through a side door
is the room of his faithful secretary and
friend, Barthélemy Saint-Hilaire.

The library itself is a lofty chamber
lighted from the top, with bookshelves of
oak, picked out with stained pear-wood,
and threads of gold, stretching completely
round it. Two immense tables, covered
with red leather, are on either side of the
great hearth. A huge black carved cabinet
is filled with enamel and other treasures,
on which M. Thiers has spent many years,
and much money, and which he is expected
to have bequeathed to the Louvre. Crown-
ing this cabinet of priceless treasures is a
Bernard Palissy head, which is unique;
and round about are the old art-objects
favourite bronzes and pictures, the his-
torian's maps and plans, and the *avant's*
curious *trouvailles* in manuscripts. M.
Thiers sits at work with some twenty thou-
sand volumes massed around him. His
eighty years have hardly slackened the rate
of his labour. He is up at the first peep of
daylight and brews his own coffee, and is
clothed with M. Barthélemy Saint-Hilaire
when the busy quarter round about him is
still silent. He is a great economist of his
time and health, and sleeps regularly twice
in the course of the day. His drinks are
milk and coffee, and he eats plain meats.

When he wants to gather strength for a
long effort in the tribune, a copious glass of
coffee appears before him. If he can still
keep groups about him charmed with the
brightness of his copious talk, and has an
eye full of light and movement full of
life, after his half century of hard work, it
is because he has been a judicious steward
of every force with which Providence has
endowed him.

A PEEP INTO A NITRO-GLYCERINE
FACTORY.

Led by an interest in Croombs, I one day
visited the nitro-glycerine works. How still
and harmless seemed the long "converting-
room." There, in long troughs, stood rows
of stone pitchers containing nitro-acid and
surrounded by ice-cold water. Above them
were ranged glass jars full of glycerine that
trickled drop by drop into the acid, and a
light current of air impelled by steam,
fanned the mixture. This simple process
changed the healing oil into a glittering
liquid charged with sudden death and the
terrors of earthquakes. Two men paced up
and down, silent, watchful as serpents, their
movements quick as those of fine steel. If
but a few drops of the oil flowed too fast
into the acid—fire! If the soft air current
should waver for an instant—fire! The men
counted the drops with keen eyes, and
stirred the fuming fluid with short tubes of
glass; always pacing to and fro, wary
quiet, as if they were keepers of some sacred
beast. How still and peaceful seemed the
room, how punctiliously clean the floor was
kept. It was flooded every day, I after-
wards found, to carry off chaotic drops,
which, stepped upon, would have hurled the
watchers beyond human reach and left the
factory a splintered ruin.

TO THE TERRESTRIAL GLOBE.

(By a miserable wretch.)
Roll on, thou ball, roll on!
Through pathless realms of space
Roll on!
What though I'm in a sorry case?
What though I cannot meet my bills?
What though I suffer from toothache's ills?
What though I swallow countless pills?
Never you mind;
Roll on!
Roll on, thou ball, roll on!
Through seas of ink y air
Roll on!
It's true I've got no shirts to wear;
It's true my butcher's bill is due;
It's true my prospects all look blue;
But don't let that unsettle you!
Never you mind;
Roll on!
—From the "Alka."

PROPOSED VISIT OF DR. MACGILL
TO JAPAN, NORTH CHINA, AND
INDIA.

At the United Presbyterian Synod held
at Glasgow on Monday, the 14th inst., after
the general business had been transacted,
Dr. Macgill said that there was one matter
personal to himself to which he wished to
refer. He might call it the Eastern Ques-
tion. A very solemn proposal had been
made to him by the unanimous decision of
the Foreign Missions Committee. It had
given him a very great amount of concern,
but he was not there to say much about
that. It was whether he would visit the
missions of the Church in Japan, North
China, and India, which would involve an
expedition of some sort about eight
months. He felt that the matter to be deeply
solemn; and he felt that he could only
consistently do so on the principle of duty.
Dr. Frew of St. Ninian's, expressed his
opinion that the Synod should be consulted,
not only in regard to the means, but as to
whether there should be any deputations at
all to those distant parts of the world, and
whether there was any necessity for it. He
therefore moved that the Synod delay the
consideration of the proposal of the Foreign
Missions Committee, and that it be remitted to
the Mission Board to reconsider the whole
matter, and to come up and request the
consent of the Synod to the arrangements
they had made. Mr. Gilmour, Helen-
burgh (elder), supported the motion of
Dr. Frew, remarking that it was the
appointment of the committee, and not
of the board. Dr. Macgill said it would
be a great relief to him if he could get
the appointment of the Synod. It had
not been customary to bring up matters of
that kind before the Synod, as the board
had appointed deputations again and again
without consulting the Synod.

The discussion, which was one of the
unpleasant kind that suggests something
being made. Dr. George Jeffrey proposed
a motion, in which the visit of Dr. Mac-
gill to the East was treated as a settled
matter, and Dr. Frew submitted a counter
motion, describing it as a mere "pro-
posal," which should be remitted to the
Mission Board for careful consideration,
with instructions to report to the Synod.
Dr. Andrew Thomson assumed the rôle of
peace-maker. He seemed to be anxious that
the *amour propre* of the Foreign Missions
Committee should not be too deeply wounded,
and therefore he humbly lifted motion, sug-
gesting that, in terms of the "intima-
tion" of the Foreign Missions Committee,
the Synod agree to appoint Dr. Macgill as
a special commissioner to the East. Dr.
Jeffrey having withdrawn his motion, the
vote was taken between the motions of Drs.
Frew and Thomson, the former being car-
ried by 258 to 57, a majority of 196.

Miscellaneous.
"How many of you are there?" asked a
voice from an open window, of a serenad-
ing party. "Four," was the reply.
"Divide that among you," said a voice as
a bucket of slops fell, "like the gentle dew
from heaven," on those beneath.
Outside a Philadelphia hall, where meet-
ings have been held for revising English
spelling, there was posted lately the
Philadelphia Convention for revising the
spelling of the English language has ad-
journed.
According to a report from Vienna, a
number of Polish agitators met at Lemberg
on May 4, to decide upon the policy of the
Poles in the present war. They will
organise a Polish legion, the expenses of
which are to be paid by Turkey, and 6,000
Poles have already set out for Kars.
SOMETHING about a misplaced nose:—
"The times are hard, my dear," said a man
to his wife, better half; "and I find it difficult
to keep my nose above water." "You
could easily keep your nose above water,"
returned the lady, "if you didn't keep it so
often above brandy."

JOHN HENRY, reading to his wife from a
newspaper:—"There is not a single wo-
man in the House of Correction." There-
upon, she, don't you, what wicked creatures
wives are! Every woman in that gaol is
married." "It is curious," said she; "but
don't you think, John dear, that some of
them go there to get relief?"
They had been engaged a long time, and
one evening were reading the paper to-
gether. "Look, love," he exclaimed,
"only \$15 for a suit of clothes!" "Is it
a wedding suit?" she asked, looking
nervously at her lover. "Oh, no," he re-
plied, "it is a business suit." "Well, I meant
business," she replied.

I AM surprised that so little notice has
been taken of Her Majesty's change of town
residence. I read in the advertisement
columns of the *Times* that "Miss ———"
will continue to receive ladies to prepare for
presentation to Her Majesty at her resi-
dence—Grafton Street, New Bond
Street.

A BALTIMOREAN named Caldwell has dis-
covered a new propelling power for vessels.
He gave a trial trip down the Chesapeake
in a little boat forty-three feet long and ten
feet wide, and reports state that the experi-
ment was a success. He uses neither
wheels nor a screw, but propels the boat by
means of streams of water forced by a steam
pump through pipes which lead from the
stern to the stern, their ends being about
three feet under water. Yesterday the
pump made 180 strokes to the minute, each
stroke driving a stream into the water at
the stern of the boat. The vessel yesterday
made ten knots an hour, and was easily
managed.

WANTS TO BE AN EDITOR.—A young man
writes to the *New York Graphic* that he
wants to be an editor, to which the *New
York Graphic* editor replies:—Can't you
draw up levisthan with a hook thou lettest
down? Canst thou hook up great ideas
from the depths of

THE CHINESE MAIL.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE CHINESE MAIL.

TWO cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year and longer will be allowed a deduction of 25 percent on the total amount, and contracts for more favourable terms can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all the ports and in the interior of China, all the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore, Hongkong, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru, and other places which Chinese frequent. The list of Agents is completed, and will be published. Agents have been established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one has been appointed at each.

CHUN AYIN,
Manager.

5, February 23, 1874.

POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised April 1st, 1877.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

N.B. means No Registration.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

Letters.	Registration.	Newspapers.	Books & Patterns.
Within any Town or Settlement, of between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction,.....	2	8	2
Between any two of the following places (through the British Office) viz.,—Hongkong, Macao, Kowloon, Canton, and Japan, Bangkok, Saigon, and the Philippines, by Private Mail,.....	4	8	2
Between the above by Commercial Mail,.....	8	8	4

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, the United States, India (including Ceylon, the Straits, and Aden), Egypt, Abyssinia, Mauritius, Seychelles, Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, and Bermuda, and all French and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief ones are the United States, the Austro-Hungarian Empire, the British North America, and Central America, and the West Indies (except Jamaica, Trinidad, and British Guiana).

Postage to Union Countries.

United Kingdom and Union Countries served through London:—

Letters.	Registration.	Newspapers.	Books and Patterns.
By India,.....	12	12	12
By Suez,.....	12	12	12
By Cape,.....	12	12	12

Other Union Countries:—

Letters.	Registration.	Newspapers.	Books and Patterns.
By India,.....	12	12	12
By Suez,.....	12	12	12
By Cape,.....	12	12	12

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

W. Africa, Falkland Islands, Lagos, Gold Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verde Islands:—

Letters.	Registration.	Newspapers.	Books and Patterns.
By India,.....	26	22	22
By Suez,.....	12	12	12
By Cape,.....	12	12	12

Canada, Vancouver's Island, Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Honolulu (N.B.), and Hawaii (N.B.):—

Letters.	Registration.	Newspapers.	Books and Patterns.
By India,.....	20	16	16
By Suez,.....	12	12	12
By Cape,.....	12	12	12

W. Indies, Buenos Ayres, Costa Rica, Colombia (U.S.), Guatemala, Grey Town, Hayti, La Guayra, Mexico, Montevideo, New Granada, Panama, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Venezuela:—

Letters.	Registration.	Newspapers.	Books and Patterns.
By India,.....	38	34	34
By Suez,.....	12	12	12
By Cape,.....	12	12	12

Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, and Peru:—

Letters.	Registration.	Newspapers.	Books and Patterns.
By India,.....	50	46	46
By Suez,.....	12	12	12
By Cape,.....	12	12	12

Brazil:—

Letters.	Registration.	Newspapers.	Books and Patterns.
By India,.....	38	34	34
By Suez,.....	12	12	12
By Cape,.....	12	12	12

Letters, Registration, Newspapers, Books and Patterns.

Letters.	Registration.	Newspapers.	Books and Patterns.
By India,.....	38	34	34
By Suez,.....	12	12	12
By Cape,.....	12	12	12

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unstitched.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched, or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrating articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

No newspaper can now be sent through the post a second time for the original postage. For each transmission a fresh postage is required.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, water, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c. be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c. must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular letter or in any printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection; nor any other enclosure not allowed by Rule 3. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, water, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, Postmasters being authorized to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

The limit of size for a book-packet addressed to any place abroad is 24 inches in length and 12 inches in width or depth.

Exceptions.—No packet for Algeria, Azores, Cape de Verde Islands, France, Madeira, or Portugal, or for Egypt, Syria, or Turkey, when sent by French Packet, must be above 18 inches in length, width, or depth.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise.

Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by private individuals, or to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easily examined. But samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind,—but such articles only,—may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen, of other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., for the United States of America, Holland, and its possessions, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Portugal and its possessions, and Switzerland, in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

Samples of intrinsic value must not be sent to any foreign country except United States; and in the case of France samples of either dower, raw or thread silk, woolen, or goats' hair thread, vanilla, saffron, carmine, or isinglass, are considered to fall under this rule if they weigh more than three ounces; and up to this weight raw and spun silk, as well as coloured and twisted silk, may be sent to Germany.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of any Mail Bag or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office, is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz.: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of glass bottles, pieces of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, solids of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in no secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags, and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples to the following countries, but to these alone: viz., the Azores, Belgium, Cape de Verde Islands, Denmark, Egypt, Germany, Holland, Madeira, Moldavia, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States, Wallachia, and the British Colonies. Indigo cannot be sent to any place abroad.

A packet of patterns or samples sent to the Azores, Cape de Verde Islands, France, Madeira, Portugal, or by French Packet, to Turkey, Syria, or Egypt, must not exceed 18 inches in length, width, or depth; a packet to any other place abroad must not exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in width or depth.

Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by private individuals, or to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

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To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving those to and through Australia—from 11.16 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

The above arrangements are intended to meet occasional emergencies, and not for the regular posting of extensive correspondence. Should it be found, therefore, that large and unmanageable numbers of letters are habitually thrown upon the Department at the last moment, a heavier late fee will be imposed.

A similar supplementary Mail will be made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee will also be 18 cents.

REVISED TARIFF OF CHARGES ON CORRESPONDENCE FORWARDED BY THE CHINA MAIL TO CANADA, THE WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, &c.

Letters, &c., can be posted for Canada, the West Indies, and other places named below, if sufficient American Stamps are added to prepay them from San Francisco to destination. American Stamps are sold at this Office.

The charge for Registry is 8 cents in Hongkong Stamps, and 10 cents in U.S. Stamps to those places only the names of which are printed in Italics. To all the other places named correspondence cannot be Registered through, but only to San Francisco (8 cents.)

The following are the charges on Correspondence sent to:—

Letters, per half ounce.

Canada, British Columbia, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, Vancouver's Island, Bahamas, Nassau, New Providence,..... 12 8

Aspinwall, Bermuda, Cuba, Fiji, Greenland, Jamaica, Panama,..... 12 6

Hawaii, Newfoundland,..... 12 6

Guatemala, Maraguas Is., Mexico, Salvador, Tahiti,..... 12 10

Batavia, Bogota, Carthagena, Costa Rica, Curacao, Greytown, Guiana, Honduras, Martinique, New Granada, Nicaragua, Santa Martha, Turks Islands, Venezuela,..... 12 18

West Indies, Chili, Ecuador, Peru,..... 12 17

Brazil,..... 12 21

Argentine Confederation, Buenos Ayres, Paraguay, Uruguay,..... 12 27

Circulars &c., for Canada, per 1 oz.,..... 2 1

Newspapers for all other places (not over 4 oz) each Paper, 2 4

Books, &c., for all other places, per 4 oz.,..... 8 10

Any articles found enclosed in Newspapers or Book Packets (as silk scarves, jewellery, &c.) will be detained and sold.

Arrangements have been made to sell American Stamps at this Office, for the convenience of those who may wish to post by the Pacific Route to Canada, the West Indies, and other places named below.

For the present no large quantities of these Stamps can be supplied, nor is it undertaken that every denomination can be kept in hand.

Miscellaneous Notices.

Indian Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets.

The Prepayment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

Registration to Bangkok.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 8 cents.

Soldiers and Sailors' Letters.

Privates in H. M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers, Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Class) or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom via Marseilles by French Packet, or via Southampton by British Packet, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three pence. Hongkong stamps will prepay this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—

1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.

2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

* But not Warrant Officers, viz., Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Boatman, or Carpenter.

Communication with Batavia.

The Netherlands India Packets leave Singapore fortnightly, and are fitted to the arrival of the outward P. & O. Mail from Europe.

The French Packets for Batavia wait at Singapore for the Packet from China and run fortnightly.

It follows that, to forward Correspondence to Batavia with the least delay, the following are the best opportunities:—

In the S. E. Monsoon.

The English Mail.

The French Mail.

In the N. E. Monsoon.

A Private Steamer a few days before the English Mail.

The French Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-tending, or mis-delivery of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered); nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters pasting to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission. By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eightpence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article

of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—

Books and Papers—to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 2 lbs. Patterns—to British Offices, 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

4. The following articles cannot be sent by Post at all: Glass, Liquids, Gunpowder, Matches, Candles, Soap, Indigo, Dye-stuffs, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or offensive or injurious to persons dealing with them.

PARCELS.—The public is reminded that, in China and Japan, there is no such thing as Parcel Post. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

PATTERNS.—Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Pattern. It is a bond file sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with showing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be used.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed \$25 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps purchased.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *h*, near the Kowloon shore *k*, and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked *c*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

- Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
 2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
 3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
 4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

- Section.
5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
 6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
 7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
 8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers						
Adria	Brit. str.	781	June 22	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Saigon	To-day
China	Ger. str.	648	June 20	Siemssen & Co.	Holhow	To-day
City of Tokio	Amer. str.	3800	June 25	P. M. S. S. Co.	Yama & S. F. deico	Mails, 2d pr.
Cyphreus	Brit. str.	1280	June 20	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Foochow	Ab'deen Dock
Douglas	Brit. str.	864	June 29	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Coast Ports	MoD's Slip
Emu	Span. str.	222	June 3	Remedios & Co.	Manila	To-day
Emeralda	Brit. str.	395	June 29	A. McQ. Heaton	Shanghai	To-day
Fuyew	Chl. str.	920	June 28	C. M. S. N. Co.	Amoy & Taiwan	To-day
Golden Horn	Brit. str.	1023	June 27	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Canton	To-day
Holyrood	Brit. str.	333	June 28	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Shanghai	To-day
Howang	Chl. str.	795	June 29	C. M. S. N. Co.	Coast Ports	3rd pr.
Mikado	Brit. str.	1992	June 29	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Manila	at daylight
Namoa	Brit. str.	862	June 21	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Yokohama	To-day
Olympia	Ger. str.	777	June 26	A. McQ. Heaton	Amoy and Tamsui	To-day
Pekin	Brit. str.	3777	June 29	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Europe, &c.	To-day
Pernambuco	Brit. str.	643	June 28	Siemssen & Co.	Saigon	K'loong Dock
Spartan	Brit. str.	987	June 28	Siemssen & Co.		
Sunda	Brit. str.	1108	June 28	P. & O. S. N. Co.		
Taiwan	Brit. str.	408	June 27	Douglas Lapraik & Co.		
Tubaran	Brit. str.	1871	June 27	P. & O. S. N. Co.		
Thales	Brit. str.	1871	June 27	Douglas Lapraik & Co.		
Thingalla	Brit. str.	1577	June 27	Landstein & Co.		
W. Cores de Vries	Brit. str.	334	June 28	Hok Moh Leong		
Yangtze	Brit. str.	783	June 28	Siemssen & Co.		
Yotting	Brit. str.	286	June 27	Kwong Lee Yuen & Co.		
Sailing Vessels						
A. S. Davis	Amer. sh.	1399	June 19	P. & O. S. N. Co.		
Batavia	Ger. bge.	868	June 23	Siemssen & Co.	Keelung	
Boethoven	Ger. bge.	340	June 25	Melchers & Co.	Shanghai	Wanchai Pier
Bolton Will	Brit. bge.	812	June 24	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Blanca Petica	Ital. bge.	668	June 22	Landstein & Co.		
Bonita	Ger. Sm. sh.	340	June 27	Edward Schellhaas & Co.		
Bronero	Ital. bge.	784	June 5	Carlowitz & Co.	Hollo	
Brown Brothers	Amer. sh.	1493	June 9	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Manila	P. & O. Wharf
Canton	Chl. sh.	779	June 22	Chinese		
Cheng Soon	Chl. sh.	200	April 30	Chinese		
Chinaman	Brit. bge.	680	May 21	Russell & Co.	London	
Corinne	Brit. bge.	395	June 24	Wielor & Co.		
Daphne	Brit. sh.	954	June 13	Meyer & Co.	Higo	
Dauphine	Feb. bg.	827	May 28	Siemssen & Co.	Labuan	
Evening Star	Brit. bge.	871	June 29	Wielor & Co.		
Fleetwing	Amer. sh.	829	May 29	Olyphant & Co.	New York	
Formosa	Brit. bge.	915	May 29	Russell & Co.	San Francisco	
Friedrich Portes	Ger. bge.	480	June 4	Siemssen & Co.	Nicolaiefek	
Gryfe	Brit. sh.	1068	May 24	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	San Francisco	
Hannah Law	Brit. sh.	1299	April 28	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	
Highlander	Amer. sh.	1382	May 13	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Jacobine	Ger. bge.	417	June 24	Siemssen & Co.		
Kandahauer II.	Dut. sh.	1114	June 18	Melchers & Co.		
Lotterer	Amer. sh.	45	Aug. 15	Insurance Co.		
Marie Louise	Feb. bge.	428	June 22	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	
Matchless	Amer. sh.	1188	June 22	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Quaka	Brit. bge.	827	June 13	Meyer & Co.		
Palatine	Brit. bge.	698	June 13	Melchers & Co.		
Panola	Amer. sh.	697	June 5	Russell & Co.		
Polyntia	Ger. sh.	985	June 9	Siemssen & Co.	London	
Robt. Henderson	Brit. bge.	280	June 8	Rozario & Co.	Tientsin	
Roderick Hay	Brit. bge.	406	Feb. 28	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		For Sale
Rozina	Ger. sh.	230	June 23	Douglas Lapraik & Co.		
San Francisco	Siam. sh.	540	June 25	Chinese		
Siamese Crown	Feb. bg.	287	June 28	Carlowitz & Co.		
St. Anne	Brit. bge.	676	June 16	Horneo Company, Limited		
Stanfield	Brit. sh.	198	June 9	Turner & Co.	Foochow	
Trevelan Family	Brit. sh.	298	June 23	Borneo Company, Limited		
Viscount Macduff	Brit. Sm. sh.	298	June 23	Borneo Company, Limited		
WHAMPOA						
Cap Horn	Möller	Ger. bge.	401	June 25	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Manila
Bombay	Smith	Ger. str.	749	May 9	P. & O. S. N. Co.	
Helrommus	Blehl	Ger. bge.	425	June 21	Wielor & Co.	Chefoo
Heronimus	Koch	Brit. bg.	232	June 22	Landstein & Co.	Tientsin

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor- age.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Gurlew	5 k	British	gun vessel	774	3	160	May 4	E. J. Church
Hart	6 h	British	gun vessel	465	4	120	May 6	H. N. Hood
Lai Tse	2 c	Annamite	gunboat	1200	4	.....	June 9	M. Louys
Messene	6 k	British	military hospital	2691	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moorhen	6 h	British	gunboat	420	4	60	May 28	John Hope
Patino	K. D.	Spanish	transport	1200	.....	.....	Feb. 23	Rapello
Tojo	6 h	Portug.	gun vessel	400	2	100	June 25	F. Amaral
Victor Emanuel	6 c	British	Commodore's flag-ship	3087	14	.....	.....	Commodore Watson

HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON RIVER STEAMERS.

Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.
Fame	117	Stopani	H. & W'poo Dock Co.
Pei Wan	.....	.....	Capt. Sands
Ichang	700	Martin	Butterfield and Swire
Kin Shan	467	Cary	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Kin Kiang	617	Benning, T.	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Linh	69	.....	Kwok Acheong
Pow-l	1890	.....	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Saada	87	.....	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy	101	.....	Kwok Acheong
Spark	140	Hoyland	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
White Cloud	260	Benning, A.	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Yotai	180	Brown	Kwok Acheong

CHINESE GUN-VESSELS IN CANTON WATERS, &c.

Name.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Commander.
An-lan	431	7	.....	J. Godall
Chen-jui	28	1	.....	E. F. Collins
Chen-to	431	7	.....	Stewart
Ching-po	160	.....	.....	Van Lum Wan
Ching-ling	.....	.....	.....	E. Choy
Chun-hai	230	6	.....	.....
Peng-shou-hai	600	5	400	A. Fry
Quong-on	180	3	60	Li Pig Tye
Shen-chi	150	5	.....	H. Wade
Sui-tsing	.....	.....	.....	J. Calder
Tehing-tsing	180	6	60	Bossard
Tien-po	180	6	.....	C. De Longueville
Wing-po	600	3	150	Lam Man Wo

FOOCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT.

June 28, 1877.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Delta	British
Fleur Castle	for London
Gamma	British
Penguin	for London
Scindia	for London
Viking	for London

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

Anna	for Melbourne
Barbara Taylor	for Sydney
Carl Ludwig	for Dunedin
Catharina	for Cokinas
Gaston Auger	for Melbourne
Hadda	for Taiwan/60
Iraza	for Melbourne
Louisa	for Colonies
Lydia	for Melbourne
Rhoda	for Sydney
Wm. Manson	for Australia
Woolabra	for Spanghal

SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.	
Applih	British
Cathay	British
China	German
Chin-se	Chinese
Fusuyama	Chinese
Glen-gyle	for London
Hao-chu	Chinese
Han-kwang	Chinese
Honan	Chinese
Hoogly	French
Howsang	Chinese
Kiang-chang	Chinese
Kiang-ching	Chinese
Kiang-kwan	Chinese
Kiang-piau	Chinese
Kiang-wae	Chinese
Nanking	American
Paokong	British
Soochow	American
Tai-yue-fung	American
Tehsien	British

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

Alfred Hawley	British barque
Alma	American barquette
Almatie	American schooner
Arona	British barque
Eagle	British barque
Emulation	British barque
Fitzroy	for London
Flodden	British barque
Forward Ho	for London
H. Bremer	German schooner
Hatchong	British barque
Hilda	British barque
Hoperal	British schooner
John Milton	British ship
John Nicholson	British ship
Lauderdale	British ship
Moses B. Tower	American schooner
Oceanic	British barque
Strathgish	British barque
Thermopylae	for London
Windhover	for London

MEN-OF-WAR.

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, June 30, 1877.

At 1110 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Highest Lowest.

Cash. Cash.

Butcher Meat.

Bacon, English, lb. 450 400
 " Ame. Sugar cured, 300 250
 " Foochow, 160 140
 Beef, sirloin and prime cut, cy. 160 150
 Beef Corned, 150 140
 " Roast, 150 140
 " Soup, 100 90
 " Steak, 160 150
 Bullocks' Brains, per set 60 50
 " Tongue, fresh, each 275 250
 " " corned, 320 300
 " Head, 600 500
 " Heart, 150 140
 " Hump, Salt, 110 100
 " Feet, 60 40
 " Kidneys, 60 50
 " Tail, 100 90
 " Liver, 80 60
 " Tripe (undressed), catty 60 40
 Calves' Head and Feet, set 500 400
 Hams, American, lb. 300 280
 " Chinese, 180 170
 " English, 360 340
 Mutton Chop, 190 180
 " Leg, 180 180
 " Shoulder, 140 130
 " Liver, 180 120
 Pigs' Chittlings, catty 60 50
 " Feet, 100 90
 " Fry, 110 100
 " Head, 90 80
 " Heart, 60 50
 " Kidneys, 80 70
 " Liver, 100 80
 Pork, Chop, catty 150 140
 " Corned, 130 120
 " Leg, 150 140
 " Fat or Lard, 110 100
 Sheep's Head and Feet, set 340 320
 " Heart, 60 40
 " Kidneys, 80 70
 Sucking Pigs,